PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,955.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	......	......
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	4124	4th May.
*AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	3595	22nd "
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

* Non-passenger Steamer.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 26th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 22nd Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 23rd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st November, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,104	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice ... Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*† CHINA	5999	Early March.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*† A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. ... At all Chemists ... Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	17th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 160,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

SEVEN GOOD IF'S.
If you require fresh PROVISIONS AND STORES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you are not satisfied with your present supplies of WINES and STORES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want something NO OTHER FIRM CAN SUPPLY—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want to see A GOOD DISPLAY OF FANCY and XMAS GOODS GENERALLY—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want to make a GOOD SELECTION OF XMAS CARDS—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you are fond of a GOOD SMOKE EITHER CIGARS OR CIGARETTES—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
If you want cheap prices and EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO YOUR ORDERS—Go to PHILLIPS & CO.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SON
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & A B C (5th Edition).

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS
Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by
W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

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English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, ... and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, ... dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.
Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

DISASTROUS MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.
15 LAKHS DAMAGE.
Have YOU taken any Precautions?
WE OFFER YOU THE MOST CERTAIN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE PROCURABLE.
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BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

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CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN the COLLEGE during the next year should submit their applications before the 4th January next on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

Five Government Scholarships are likely to be available and will be awarded mainly to those candidates who are recommended by any of the Collectors in the Presidency. While admitting paying students as well as Government scholars preference will be given to those who have passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination and those who come up to the standard of height and chest measurements prescribed in the College Rules and Regulations, a copy of which will be forwarded on application. The conditions, on which scholarships are granted and held, will also be found in the Rules and Regulations.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas Holidays.

F. JOSLEN, *Major,* I.C.V.D.,
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PAREL, BOMBAY,
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NOTICE.

IT is PROPOSED to HOLD a FLOWER SHOW at Malabar Hill about the third week in February next.

Prospectuses will be issued as early as possible.

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Bombay, 17th November, 1906.

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MONDAY, December 24th, 1906.

BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles. Controls : Panvell & Khandalla.

TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906.

POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.

Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.

KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles, Control : Belgaum.

Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.

Saturday, December, 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.

The trials are open to all classes of cars except racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—

Class A—For Cars costing £ 250 & under.

Class B—For Cars costing over £ 250 and up to & including £ 450

Class C—For Cars costing over £ 450 & up to & including £ 650.

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Entrance fees for each Car Rs. 50,—Close on December 8th,

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2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,

A. MUIRHEAD,
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BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

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AUCTION SALE of 3829 Bales of Cotton, Hemp, Waste, Fly and Savri Cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd Inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the Victoria Dock account of the concerned the undermentioned goods No. 10 Shed on damaged by smoke fire and water ex s. s. "Chupra."

3092 bales Cotton.
281 bales Waste and Fly.
371 bales Hemp.
85 bales Savri Cotton.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Loose Horns.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Messrs MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst. at 2-30 P. M. S.T. in the Victoria Dock near No. 10 shed on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by smoke fire and water ex. S.S. "Chupra"

A quantity of loose Horns.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of About 1434 Bags. Different Kinds of Seeds &c.

Under instructions from Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst. at 2-30 P M. (S.T.) in the Victoria Dock near No. 10 shed, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by smoke fire and water ex. S.S. "Chupra"—

About 1434 Bags poppy seed linseed, rapeseed, mustarseed, castorseed, myrabollams gingelly seed, gum &c.

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BOMBAY, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1906.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

SECURITIES—

3½ per cent. Consols	87 7-8	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	98	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 7/16	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 3/8	—	1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	12/16	=	— 3/16
3 months hence	32 3-4	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	71	=	— 1/2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·25	=	— 1
Berlin cheques	20·51 3/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	=	— 3/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7-8 "	=	
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/8 "	=	— 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	=	"

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4 7/8	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	5 5/8	=	unchanged

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 49 1/2— 1s A.-M. seller easier
Yellow Cawnpore 48 1/2 — 1s A.-M. sellers easier
Brown 44 + 1/4 — 1s Nov.-Dec. sellers easier

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 46 3/4 — 6 Nov.-Dec. sellers easier

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—"Dumbea." "Nidderdale."

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	6,000
Spot	0·00
Egyptian F G F Brown	9 3/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	28,000
Futures closed	quiet

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·60	5·59	5·58
—3	—3	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.
5·60	5·62	5·64
—3	—2	—2
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·66	5·68	5·69
—2	—2	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,04,000
Do. last year	1,02,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Do. do. Continent	34,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·00
Futures, month of Dec.	10·10—19 } *
Do. month of March	10·34—16

* Declined owing to bear pressure and to bulls unloading and to bearish visible supply figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 9/16
Futures, month of Dec	10·30—16
Do. month of Jan	10·33—17
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th November.

Cotton	14,966	bales.
Wheat	6,578	cwts.
Linseed	11,660	do
Rape, Bal and Mustard	252	do
Gingellyseed	18,528	do
Poppyseed	61	do
Groundnuts	251	do
Castorseed	2,799	do
Rice	10,010	do
Myrabollums	2,385	do
Cottonseed	20,885	do
Mowraseed	534	do
Gram	1,872	do
Joowar	1,071	do
Maize	35	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Reports from the governing markets advise a decline in quotations for futures, due in New-York, as we are informed by Reuter, to bearish visible supply figures.

In Bombay prices have given every sum Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, without inducing any free buying by mills or exporters. Our receipts are increasing and the offtake at present is on a very moderate scale.

Sterling exchange and Rupee-Paper are steady and unchanged. Shares are fluctuating and close as follows.

Petits	Rs. 3,385
Davids	" 405
Kohinoors	" 680
Connaughts	" 510
Bombay Flour	" 800

EXCHANGE.—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/16 to 3/32d.
Bank Demand...	1s. 4 1/8.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/16
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 5/8.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	... 172
Marcks 3 do. do.	... 140 3/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	... 167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	... 229
Japan 30 do. do.	... 149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	... 96·3
1st Settlement. 30th November	... 96·8

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	15th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th Nov.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do.	18th Sept.	5	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone. dull.	
Ready	... Rs. 7-12-0
Forward Dec.	... Rs. 8-3-0
April-May	... Rs. 7-12-0
Rapeseed.—Tone. quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	... Rs. 9-4-0
Do. Forward April-May	... Rs. 7-11-0
" Yellow Guzerat Ready	
Do. Forward April-May	... Rs. 8-6-0
Poppyseed.—Tone. steady.	
Ready	Rs. 9-14-0
Forward April-May ...	... Rs. 8-12-0
Castorseed.—Tone. steady	
Ready	... Rs. 45-8
Forward April-May. ...	... Rs. 36-0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandeish ...	... Rs. 51-0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	... Rs. 49-0
25 " " "	... Rs. 48-0
50 " " "	... Rs. 47-0
Black Kutnee	... Rs. 42-0
Wheat.—Tone. Steady.	
White Delhi April-May	... Rs. 4-9-0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (Ry terms)	187	177	..	25 Nov.
S. Punjab M G (Ry terms)	193	183	..	26 Nov.
Do. (M.-G.)	191	183	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G	208	202	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	203	294	..	do
Julgaum (M-G)	205	198	..	do
Khundwa (M.G.)	—	204	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do (M-G) } Akola do (M-G) }	209	203	..	do
Yeotmal (M. G.)	223	217	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	219	213	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	225	219	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	254	...	239	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	203	197	..	25 Jan.
Bengal M G	194	186	..	21 Nov.
Do.	193	185	..	25 Nov.
Do.	191	183	..	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	44,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·57	5·56	5·55
—3	—3	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·57	5·59	5·61
—3	—3	—3
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·63	5·65	5·66
—3	—3	—6

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 21.

We have no improvement in our market and shippers are quite averse to taking tonnage. Rates show no decline owing to firmness on the part of owners but this does not influence exporters. The dull state of things is not due to the rates of freights asked, but to the absence of business. A line of freight booked some time ago at eleven shillings and sixpence has been cancelled by the seller at fifteen shillings and sixpence

Wilson line Hull, steamship Morocco, two thousand tons, at fourteen shillings December; Hanse Line Antwerp, November, five hundred tons at the fourteen shillings, Hamburg January-February, one thousand tons, at fifteen shillings, Charter's steamship Monkseaton twentieth to thirtieth November at fourteen shillings and threepence.

IN September last the Board of Trade threatened to abolish the local Marine Boards in England owing to their persistent refusal to obey a regulation which sanctions the right of seamen to be represented by trades union or other delegates in all wages disputes between captain and crews. In pursuance of the threat, Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, will, it is announced, propose a new amendment to the Shipping Bill so as to give the Board of Trade full powers over marine superintendents and shipping officers and thus the control of the regulations. The shipping interests threaten nuously to oppose the new amendment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FURNIVALL—November 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of F. Furnivall, of a son.

THACKER—November 12, at Quetta, to Major and Mrs. H. Thacker, a son.

WATLING—November 10, at Jhelum, the wife of L. D. Watling, 24th Punjabis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GASPER—PYNE—November 15, at Darjiling, A. T. R. Gasper to Florence Gocella, daughter of R. S. Pyne, Esq., (Indigo Planter) Purneah.

GARSTIN—LORBEER—November 7, at Ghazipur, by the Revd. H. Lorbeer, Edmund Lewis Longmore, U. P. and O. Police, son of the late Col. C. J. Garstin, I. S. C. to Helena Olga, daughter of the Revd. H. Lorbeer.

HARRY—CLAPHAM—November 17, at Debrughar, Assam, by the Rev. J. Endie, assisted by the Rev. W. Lambert, Warlow Athenry, eldest son of the late Rev. N. W. Harry, of Knutsford, Cheshire, to Lucy Beatrice, daughter of the late John Clapham, and of Mrs. Clapham, of Hitchin, Herts.

DEATHS.

HOLROYD DOVETON—November, 10, at Waltair, James Paul, the dearly beloved and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Holroyd Doveton, aged 23 years.

ROBERTS—November 11, at Quetta, from enteric fever, Jessie, the wife of Lieut. W. B. Roberts, the 101st Grenadiers.

TURNER—November 16, at Kidderpore House, Ellen Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. G. FitzWilliam Turner (8th B. N. I.) H. E., I. C. S., aged 56.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 3-48m., 3-58a. Low water, 10-19m., 9-32a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m, B. T.
Elysium Roller Skating Rink, opening night, 9-30 p.m.

WEDDING.—Yesterday morning, at the Roman Catholic Church of the "Holy Name" in Wodehouse Road, Fort, Miss Matilda Beatrice Burke, was married to Mr. Edward Godfrey of the Kamptee Police.

STUDENTS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A Public lecture to be delivered by Mr. E.A. Wodehouse, Professor of English Literature, in the Elphinston College on Saturday at 6 p.m., at the Framji Cowasji Institute on the "Bacon and Shakespeare controversy."

THE COMING INDUSTRIAL CONFERANCE.—The *Indu Prakash* states: We learn that at the Conference of the Indian Industrial Conference Committee held on Saturday last it was settled that that the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsey be requested to preside at this year's conference at Calcutta. We also understand that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will be present at the Conference and will deliver the Inaugural Address.

SOUTHERN MARATHA MILLS.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Telephone Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Mr. James P, Chrystal, presiding. It was resolved to amend article 88 of the Articles of Association and to insert in it the word "manager" instead of "senior member," and the words "Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited," instead of "P. Chrystal and Co."

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr, A. Maliandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

Polka	Boshaft	C M Ziehrer
Overture	Esmeralda	A Hermann
Selection	The Girl From Kay's	S Caryll
Ein Idyll	Die Muhle Im Schmarzwald	Rich Ellenberg
Selection on Wallace's Opera	Maritana	E W Ritter
Valse	Les Baisers	Alfred Margis

RINKING IN BOMBAY.

Last night saw the inauguration of the cold weather amusements in Bombay, when a goodly company of skaters foregathered after dinner at the trim-looking corrugated iron rink at the far corner of the maidan, and an excellent evening amusement was obtained. The rink should certainly be a permanent feature of life in Bombay, for a pleasanter after-dinner diversion could hardly be conceived. It is wonderful the graceful figures some people can cut on rollers. There is not, of course, the pleasure of seeing your footwork take shape in the ice as you whirl round and round and in and out, but there is the music of the rollers to urge one on, besides the strains of the orchestra and the appreciative gaze of fair women. The rink is quite an excellent one of several hundred square feet of well-planed boards, and the interior of the building is prettily decorated and cosy looking with a buffet at one end, and seats and tables cafe chantant fashion, so that whether one skates or not a very pleasant evening can be spent there. From to-night drinking may be had from 5-30 to 7-30 and again at 9·30 till 11.30. Then the children will have opportunities of learning the art beloved of the London street Arab on Saturday afternoon from 2 till 4; and private families and clubs can make arrangements to have the floor to themselves for an hour or two. Messrs Mongini, the popular refreshment caterers of Churgate Street, have the arrangements in hand, and the rink should have a long run before it.

WEDDING AT CAWNPORE.

The interest felt in the wedding of Captain J. Elliot Moir and Miss Eva O. Gavin-Jones has been of a very special kind as far as Cawnpore is concerned, writes a correspondent of the *Civil & Military Gazette*. The bridegroom belongs to the popular regiment that has just left the station with such marked tokens of appreciation, the 10th Lancers, while the bride is the daughter of Mr. Gavin-Jones, well-known as the founder of many industries in Cawnpore.

The Rev.W. Ragg, Chaplain of the Station, performed the ceremony in the beautifully decorated Memorial Church, which the bride and bridegroom left under the arch of swords of the Officers of the Garrison present. The bride wore a white satin princess robe, trimmed with old Limerick lace (the gift of an aunt with a wreath of orange blossoms and white heather, from which hung a tulle veil. On her neck were an opal and diamond pendant and brooch. The bridesmaids were four little girls, Molly and Phyllis Davies Elsie Symonds, and Barbara Dawson, two being in pink and two in blue Watteau Shepherdess dresses. They wore large Leghorn hats trimmed with flowers, and carried golden crooks trimmed with the ribbons and flowers. They wore gold pendants on chains, gifts of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a gown of black lace over white chiffon painted with roses, with a white toque and roses to match, and carried a large bouquet of flowers.

At the reception afterwards at the house on the banks of the Ganges some two hundred presents were displayed, of which mention may be made of the following : Bridegroom to birde, diamond ring ; bride to bridegroom, silver-mounted fitted suit case ; bride's parents to bride, cheque and household linen ; Major and Mrs. Leslie Gavin-Jones, silver salver ; Mr, Tracy Gavin-Jones, silver tea service, kettle and tray, furlined motor coat with sable collar ; Mr. A. Gavin-Jones, cheque ; Colonel and Mrs. Middleton (bride's sister) tall silver pillar table lamp ; Mr. and Mrs. Jardine bridegroom's sister cheque ; Major and Mrs. Moir, cheque ; Mr. and M. Legatt (bridegroom's sister) cheque; Officers, 10th Lancers, a very handsome silver centre-piece bowl with crest and inscription, and large canteen with silver and cutlery.

Mr. S. M. Johnson made an excellent speech, to which the bridegroom responded in suitable terms; Mr. Peters proposing the health of the little bridesmaids in humorous words. The band of the Somerset Light Infantry played, and a photograph of the many guests present was taken by Mr. Jardine. The bride (who left in a blue chiffon taffeta princess robe and large white crinoline hat trimmed with flowers) and the bridegroom spent some time in camp before proceeding to their next station, Jullunder.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar and the same common jury.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

Bhikoo Tukia was charged again with an attempt to commit the Murder of his mistress Ratnu.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Three witnesses were called for the defence to depose to certain money transactions, in which the accused said he was jointly liable with Ratnu.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin summed up the evidence to the jury, and asked them to return a verdict of guilty in the event of their being satisfied, of the accused's criminal acts. upon the evidence.

His Lordship gave charge to the Jury. He said the accused had put forward before them the plea of intoxication. This, however, would not be held good in law, unless the thing which intoxicated the accused was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will. Otherwise if he had submitted to the intoxication voluntarily, or got drunk knowingly, the law held him, in these circumstances, as much guilty for his illegal actions as if there had been no intoxication in question at all. The injuries caused to the woman were serious; the frontal-bone was broken, and a portion of it severed completely. Accused disappeared from Bombay and was arrested later in a remote village somewhere near Bassein.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges, viz., attempting to commit murder, and causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon. Mr. Justice Davar, addressing the accused said he entirely agreed with the verdict. It was a most cowardly attack on a defenceless woman : the excuses he had urged were of no value; and could not be believed. The Judge would not be doing his duty if he were to inflict on him a lesser punishment than he was going to. The sentence of the Court on him was ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

WITHDRAWN FOR THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.

Henry Soares, a Portuguese employed in an agency-business office, was indicted for committing criminal breach of trust in respect of two Government Promissory Loan Notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000, belonging to Annis Esperance, a married woman residing in Mazagon, between 18th June and 2nd August last. Instructed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the prosecution, and applied for the "consent" of the Court to withdraw the prosecution against the accused, on the ground that such withdrawal would be condusive to the interest of justice and advantageous to the interests of a minor, which were involved in the case.

Section 494, of the Criminal Procedure Code, under which the application was made, ran thus: "Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and, upon such withdrawal,—(a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged ; (b) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted."

Counsel reported to the Court that Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs, Daphtary, Ferreira and Dewan, Solicitors, had undertaken to see that the amount alleged to have been misappropriated was refunded to Mrs. Esperance, the prosecutrix, who held it for the benefit of a minor. Mr. Justice Dawar remarked that the Court had nothing whatever to do with the question of the alleged refunding or the restoration of the property : it had only to see under the provisions of the Section, that the ends of justice were met with. His Lordship desired to know if Mr. F. Sorabji Talayarkhan, (who, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, appeared for the accused), had anything to urge on the point,

Mr. Taleyarkhan submitted that in so far as his client was concerned, he had nothing to do with the application ; but as his Lordship had called upon him to address the Court on the subject, he would remark that the proposed withdrawal was for the advantage of the minor, and would also meet with the ends of justice.

His Lordship wanted to be satisfied that it was all for the ends of justice,

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that Mrs. Esperance and the accused were friends. She had given him the securities as a sort of accommodation to enable him to raise monies on the loans.

Being satisfied that the Public Prosecutor had applied for the withdrawal in the interest of justice and for the benefit of the minor, his Lordship gave his permission, or "consent," according to the expression in the section, to the proposed withdrawal, and he ordered the accused to be acquitted.

ASSAULT ON A GIRL.

Christopher Charles Henwood, a European, whose case has been reported, was further tried on a charge of committing an assault upon a girl, Anne Mary Pereira, (8) at Castle Rock, Kanara, on the 23rd August. Mr. B. N. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Further evidence was recorded.

Mr. Lang summed-up. In giving charge to the Jury, the Judge said that in so far as the offence charged was concerned, the story told by the girl, had remained uncorroborated. In cases of this kind no other evidence could be expected : it was again, a significant circumstance that the girl for four days after the assault, never complained to anyone of pain, nor raised a disturbance, or made a complaint. The evidence of the girl's adoptive father, Pereira, should be received with extreme caution : it was in the nature of an "admission" by the accused; which before acceptance, uncorroborated as it was, should be looked upon with considerable suspicion. Such a statement could easily be made; if believed in it would prove very detrimental to the defence of the accused. Dr. John Barry, I. M. S., the officer in medical charge of the House of Correction, who had examined the accused medically, appeared to have been very favourably impressed with the accused's frankness in making his statements quite candidly. In conclusion, the Judge asked the jury to consider these points and other additional ones he urged on the jury, as the points which counsel for the accused would have urged in his client's favour, had the accused been represented by counsel. He would ask the gentlemen of the jury to attach all the importance to the arguments urged on them by counsel for the Crown and to give them due weight.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" by a majority of seven to two. The Judge said he had no hesitation in agreeing with the verdict of the majority : he ordered the accused to be acquitted.

The Court adjourned till 10-30 this morning.

KILLING A YOUNG WOMAN.

A Youthful "Adonis" Severely Punished.

In the Appellate side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Wajya bin Walya Dongarkar, who was in August last convicted by Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Thana, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and was sentenced to rigorous inprisonment for five years.

The accused was a Koli youth in his teens. The deceased Devki, a young girl about sixteen years of age, was his neighbour. It was alleged, said the Session Judge, that there was a criminal intimacy between the young couple, the result of which was that Devki became enciente ; and and that she thereupon discontinued her connection with the accused, who was greatly annoyed at her desertion, and meeting her one evening in a field, remonstrated with her, and was abused in return, whereupon he was said to have dealt her two severe blows with a stick on the head, causing a fracture of the skull, which resulted in her death almost on the spot. The medical evidence clearly pointed to the fracture and the resulting injuries as the cause of death. There was in evidence the clear admission of the accused that he dealt the girl two blows with a stick. In his two earlier confessions he admitted that the blows were dealt on the head ; but in the Sessions Court he alleged that he dealt them on the shoulders. His pleader had suggested that the wounds on the head might have been caused by a fall on hard ground, or might have been inflicted by a third person. As to the first suggestion, the Sessions Judge told the jury to consider whether it was probable in view of the nature and the position of the wounds. As to the second, the insinuation was that the accused was really not the lover of Devki, but had firmly rejected all her importunities ; that she must have had another lover, and it was this latter who was probably responsible for the fatal result. As to this suggestion, the Sessions Judge told the jury to make up their minds whether they would accept the accused in the character he assumed of a youthful Adonis firmly resisting the advances of the too forward Devki ; and if so, whether there was a likelihood of a second assault having been committed on the unfortunate girl in the short interval between the assault by the accused and her death. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and recommended him to mercy on the ground of his youth. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships rejected the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SHAVAKSHAH JEHANGIR TREASURYWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi to withdraw the petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE DAWOOD HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Mr. Solomon Judah appeared for a creditor Brijdas ; and Mr. Strangman, for another ; and they had no objection to a shorn interim order. His Lordship granted the insolvent at fortnight's order.

RE KHAIRAJ DEWCHAND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. K. E Ghamat, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order,

RE HAJI EBRAHIM ABA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application. The Official Assignee said that the insolvent had given him the names of a number of his debtors, and he wanted the assistance of the insolvent and his presence in his office. His lordship granted the insolvent one month's interim order.

RE SHAIK ABDUL RAHAMAN.

Mr. Kolaskir, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to withdraw the petition.

RE ALLARAKHIA VAYEDINA.

Mr. Furdoonje B.Motiwalla for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE SHRIDHAR KRISHNA KATHAVALA.

Mr. Jahangir Dinshah Davar appeared for a creditor, and Mr. Manker for the insolvent, and by consent his lordship adjourned the hearing of the matter for two months.

RE BADHUBHAI DAWOODBOY.

Mr.Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule for the final discharge of the insolvent under section 60 of the Act. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE MULJEE HARKUJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. K.E. Ghamat, for the Insolvent, applied for and obtrined the usual interim order.

RE RAGHOWJEE KALLIANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order,

RE DADABHOY JIVAJEE DARUVALLA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two month's extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Naryan Janardhan Mahatray; Ramawalar Batuck Pundeshi; Valjee Meghjee Sha; Satoor Soobhana Sabley and others; Hubib Oosman Memon; Rama Dhakee Punjara; Ali Mahomed Haji Mahomed Memon Metha Mahomed Pinjara; Narayin Daya; Kkatri; Ardasir Cowasjee Mistree; Jamietram Ganpotram Bhut George Arthur Gooding; Ramjee Govindjee Kahar; Canga Ganda Khuki.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LOAN ON ORNAMENTS.

(Before the Fifth Judge.

His honor, the learned Fifth Judge disposed of yesterday a suit instituted by one Pratapchand Teckchand and others trading under the name of Tekechand mote and Co. for recovery of Rs. 302-9-0 from the Defendant, one Nagardas Ootamchand, on account of money lent and advanced on the pledge of a gold ornament, Kanthi, weighing 15 tolas. Mr. H. K. Suntoke appeared for the Plaintiff, the Defendant being represented by Bomanji Dinsha.

The facts of the case were that one Rukmibai had given over certain jewels to the Defendant for the purpose of raising some money thereon among whom this golden Kanthi was included. The Defendant had himself pledged the Kanthi to the Plaintiff but a day or two after the said pledge was made, the Defendant was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust with regard to this gold Kanthi and other ornaments and was placed before the third Presidency Magistrate. The Defendant was acquitted as the circumstances of the case created room for doubt; but the magistrate held that the gold Kanthi is proved to be stolen property and ordered that to be restored to Rukmibai's husband.

Mr. H. K. Suntoke on behalf of his client contended that the loan was made to Defendant and not to Rukmibai as suggested by the Defendant. The learned Judge, after hearing both vakeels, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff with full amount and professional costs.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

A Police Register.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Bodiey charged Jeva Teja, a hack victoria driver, with cheating by personation. Superintendent Nolan prosecuted while Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister defended the accused.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, deposed that on the morning of the 20th instant, be was employed at the Head Police Office in inspecting hack conveyances and horses the description of which was entered upon slips of paper and inventually into the register. At the request of the Acting Commissioner of Police, witness was also making remarks against the names of drivers warning them to be careful while they drove showed them how to hold the reins and told them that they should drive on the left side. In due course the accused drove up in a careless manner not holding the reins firmly, and pulling up the horse suddenly on to his haunches which was more or less the custom of all drivers of those conveyances. The accused was on Victoria No. 1030. Witness asked him his name and he gave it as Dawood Noora. The Deputy Commissioner was about to enter against the name of Dawood Noora the remark : "Carless driver ; he requires warning. He is told to hold the reins firmly." Just then some conversation took place among certain persons standing near him as to the name Mr. Phillips became suspicious and asked the accused : "What is your name"? The reply was : "Dawood Noora." The accused's license was then sent for and it was discovered that his name was Jeva Teja and that he was licensed to drive cab No. 956 extra. The accused was entitled to drive cab No. 1030 but his real number was 956. The photograph on the license was also that of the accused. On witness expressing his surprise the accused explained to him by or three men present there that the accused had taken Dawood Noora's place, that he had given the name as a mere matter of form, and that perhaps he did not think he was doing wrong in going that name. The Deputy Police Commissioner said he might have been led to write the remark against Dawood Noora, which would not have been correct, as he had not seen Dawood drive. The accused had admitted that his name was Jeva Teja.

The Court inquired what harm would have come to either the accused or Dawood Noora by the adverse entry.

Mr. Phillips replied that of it were proved in the event by an accident that at the time of issuing or renewing license the driver had been warned to drive carefully it might be to his disadvantage.

The Magistrate : Did the accused know at the time he gave the name that an adverse entry was about to be made ?

Mr. Phillips could not say if he did.

Mr Pandit pleaded on behalf of the accused that the charge could not be brought home on the facts disclosed by the evidence in the case. Dishonest intention was the essential engredient to prove the offence, and there could be no dishonet intention until wrongful gain or loss was the result. He did not see any wrongful loss to the police or any body nor any wrongful gain to the accused by the statement.

The Magistrate thought the only wrongful loss that could possibly be caused was the loss of reputation to the driver against whom the entry was made Mr. Pandit submitted that it was not alleged that Dawood Noora had suffered in reputation nor was very complaint made by him.

The Magistrate did not think that it was necessary that Dawood should make the complaint.

Mr. Phillips said that be was expected to keep the register as accurately as he could, and if on an inspection the Commissioner of Police found that a wrong entry was made against a driver he would suffer in reputation and his superior would think that he was not sufficiently accurate in writing his register.

The accused in his statement to the Court averred that he was under the impression that the name of the parmanent driver wanted and he therefore gave Dawood Noora's name.

His Worship in deciding the charge said that the Court was of opinion that the accused when he was asked his name on the second occasion deliberately told an untruth and that the untruth resulted in an adverse entry being nearly made against another driver, But his worship was of opinion that there was no intention in the mind of the accused to cause wrongful gain or loss to himself or any other person, and on the evidence the Magistrate cited the cases, 17th Calcutta 606 and 6 Allahbad 97, and remarked that the loss required by section 415 had not been made out. The accused probality gave the name of Dawood Noora in the first instance as the ordinary driveo of the carriage and when asked more specifically his own name that he lied. But these facts did not inhis worship's opinion bring the accused within the provisions of the section and he was accordingly discharged.

CHAUFFEUR PROSECUTED.

AT the Mazagon, Police Court, yesterday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector DeBurgh prosecuted Ali Akbar, a licensed motor-car driver, with driving the car recklessly and negligently. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. H. J. Dalal, pleader. defended the accused. In the course of his evidence, Mr. E. Chandler said that on the 21st ultimo he was being driven along Warden Road when motor-car No. 561 passed between his trap and a bullock reckla. The car was on the wrong side of the road going at a terrific speed. He could not say who the driver of the motor-car was. The car passed within an inch of witness' horse and, if his coachman had not been a good driver there would have been a smash-up.

The motor-car in question belonged Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidic, a Mahomedan merchant of this city. He said he was in the car at the time and it was being driven carefully by the accused at the speed of ten to twelve miles an hour.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence on both sides, remarked that it appeared to him that the motor-car must have been driven by the accused at a greater speed then ten miles an hour, but ouing to the conflicting nature of the evidence the Court gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and ordered him to be acquitted.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Dr. Livingston the African traveller, has gone to England, via Galle, whence he sailed in the Nubia on the 5th instant. The Colombo Observer gives some notices, furnished by a friend at Galle, of this enterprising missionary and his experiences in Africa. It appears he is going home to seek the cure of an arm which was fractured so long as ten years ago, under very noticeable circumstances, detailed in the article to which we refer. The missionary was literally in the jaws of real live lion, which shook him "as a cat would shake a mouse." Dr. Livingston, it will be seen, purposes returning to Africa, to commence mission operations in the country rhrough which he has recently journeyed,

The Conservators of Bombay are burning the financial candle at both ends. The municipal fund is suffering the double diminution of stinted suplies, while our Justices propose imprecticable schemes of replenishments and of absolute waste from defalcations or deficiences. It is not very long ago that the public was told of these ingenious transactions in stone, through which every cart load was paid for twice or three times over. Now we read of a deficiency in the accounts of the Repairs Department, amounting to close upon four thousand rupees. Such results of roguery or carelessness may occur in the best regulated establishments; but there they would generally be traced to the individual or individuals responsible for them. This is the difference and a material difference it is. Here responsibility is a slippey thing, very hard to fix with anything like precision. You lay it upon a man, and he passes it along to his next neighbour, or sinks under it, protesting to the last against the imposition.

This evil springs, we believe, from the system which places the direct and immediate administration of the municipal funds in the hands of one ill-paid, or possibly ill-qualified individual, acting under an un-paid body of office men. From this system have spring all the evils developed during the and successive administrations of Messrs. Conybeare, Brook. and Aher. We believe that one well-qualified officer could do, satisfactorily, all, and more than all, the work now divided between the Board of Conservancy and its Superintendent of Repairs; but it is very evident that none of those whom we have named have shewn themselves equal to the task. Of Mr. Conybeare's sins of omission and commission, the public has heard enough. It was Mr. Brock that allowed the road-contractors to transmute their vile "metal" into sterling silver, at the expense of the community. And now here is Mr. Aher, if not responsible for the recently-discovered deffiiciency, clearly in fault for allowing his work to fall into arrears, as reported by his masters in the Board of Conservancy. We want a man of higher mark and greater likelihood than these, a man to whom we might with satisfaction and a good conscience pay fifteen hundred rupees a month, and find him worth the money. With a man of this stamp who would at once be Board and Superintendent we should have few faults and deficiencies to complain of, and if anything went wrong we should know at once where to throw the blame. We fear there is a poor chance of our being placed under the care of such a man, for at present the choice of a new municipal administration lies between the brace of Stipendiary Commissioners,—with Mr. H. F. Leeke for one,—proposed by Government and the Legislature, and a re-arrangement of the present Board of Conservancy with two paid office-going members on the plan advocated by a section of the Bench of Justices.

The empire of the great Moghul has shrunk into very narrow bounds, encircled by the walls of the palace fort at Delhi ; and even within this straitened frontier the descendant of the sovereigns who ruled despotic throughout Hindostan is now but a king in title, a pensioner in fact. Yet the succession to the long vanished peacock throne is still regarded as worth contending for by the women and children of the living king. The poor is doomed in his last days, not like our Henry IV, to see his undisputed heir try on the crow, but to find his wives and concubines, his sons, legitimate and illegitimate, squabbling around him for the reversion of those empty honours which he must soon day down. Not long ago, we saw, in one of the Calcutta papers, a long petition to the Governor General, in which one of His Magesty's wives urged the claims of her son against those of an elder brother, not so lawfully born, as was alleged. This document was signed by a certain "Thomas C. Fenwick' as agent for the petitioning princess and her son. Remembering this same Mr. Fenwick as a dapper little East Indian reporter on the Calcutta Press, his name at the foot of a queen's petition, in the columns of Phœnix, set us musing on the vicissitudes of life and dignity. What would the great Akbar have thought could he have seen in a vision this claim to his throne submitted to a community of foreign intruders in a newspaper and by a newspaper man. Mr. Brandon advocating the restoration of the mushroom kingdom of, Oude is a venerable idea compared with that of Mr. Fenwick discussing, as one having authority, the lawful succession to the anciete empire of Hindustan.

It appears, however, that the royal petition has not been received through Mr. Fenwick without Somenemur on the part of official dignity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in photography was held last evening at Watson's Annxe Apollobunder, to adopt measure for the formation of a branch of the Photographic Society of India established in Calcutta. The principal object of the Society is to assist in every way possible residents in India who are interested in photography. Exhibitions are held periodically of prizes and medals are awarded to the best work. On illustrated monthly journal is also issured free to members.

Mr. G.W. V. De Rhe Philipe, a member of the Calcutta Society explained that in order to start the branch it was necessary to secure at least about sixty members. The Calcutta Society would help them in the start but that they should be able to maintain the current expenses. A fairly large number of gentlemen had promised to become members. He was glad to announce that an expert English photographer was willing to assist them by lectures, demonstrations, &c. after they had secured the required number of members, it was proposed to get rooms in a convenient locality in the Fort.

A desoltary conversation took place in the course of which the gentlemen present promised to secure members from among their friends. About forty three promises for membership were made. A provisional committee consisting of Messrs. H. L. Cleaver, G. W. V. De Rhe Philipe and G. Lynde, (Secretary) was appointed and it was decided to hold a general meeting on Monday week, in the Paper Currency Office Buildings.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

94th Russell's Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant H. G Morrell Unattached List, attached to the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 25th October.

35th Scinde Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Morrell, Double Company Officer, 94th Russell's Infantry, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer, pending absorption. Dated 25th October.

109th Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant W. G. Elphinston, Unattached List, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 2nd November.

Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant W. G. Elphinston, Double Company Officer, 109th Infantry, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer, pending absoption. Dated 2nd November.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to duty:—Major H. L. Roberts, M. V. O., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) Lieutenant E. C. R. Kempson, 1st Brahmans, Major H. J. Roche, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Major C. W. Somerset, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment). Captain L. B, Cloete. 37th Dogras, Captain A. A. P. Waller, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Major A. R. Sangster, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

The following Officers are posted to the batteries as stated for temporary duty during the practice at the Artillery Camp, Palipahari :—Captain P. W. Game, Lieutenant J. W Renny Tailyour, from "P" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, To 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant L. H. Queripel, from 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. to 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The following postings are ordered :—Lieutenant A. R. B. Cossart, from "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to 51st Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Lieutenant W. R. Warren from "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery to "R" Battery Royal Horse Artillery. Captain H. Rowan-Robinson. from Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery. Goldon Hill. to No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrisson Artillery.

On rejoining from leave, out of India, Major G. M, Duff, Royal Engineers, is temporarily posted to the 6th Poona Division for special duty. He will join at Quetta on completion of that duty.

Captain A. Tatum, 109th Infantry, Captain E. A. F. Redl, 113th Infantry, Lieutenant C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas, Lieutenant O. A. Chaldecott, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Captain G. G. P. Humphrys, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluchistan Light Infantry, Captain N. R. Anderson, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis, Conductor W. J. Woodthrope Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officer is granted eighty days' leave, out of India, on private affairs including sixty days' privilege leave, Divisional Staff.—Major A. W. Abercrombie, Connaught Rangers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (additional) for Musketry.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave : Lieutenant J. D. Scale, 87th Punjabis, for fourteen days, on private affairs. Sub-Conductor J. E. Jeffrey, Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 21.

Activity in the retreating Monsoon is confined to the extreme South of the Peninsula where the conditions, though still slightly unsettled, have become nearly normal. Light to moderate rainfall occurred on the Coromandel Coast and in the extreme South of the Malabar Coast, and spread into the interior of the South of India.

In Burma cloud increased and humidity was greater in the interior.

The temperature has risen but remains nearly normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa cloud increased in the coast districts, but the air was drier except in Assam, while the temperature remains slightly high.

In the United Provinces, in Central India, and the Central Provinces humidity remains steady.

In the Central Provinces and in Central India the skies are partially clouded while the temperature is about 2° above normal.

In the North-West of India the skies are clear except in a few stations and humidity is unchanged while the temperature has fallen slightly but is still 4° above normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER. SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small, with the exception of a brisk rise at Karachi and Jaipur.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 7° to 9° in excess of normal at Karachi and Poona and the minimum 6° to 10° at Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandwa, Ajmer and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Poona and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Central India and Mysore, and at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Rain.—Five stations report rain, the heaviest amount being one inch at Negapatam.

Weather is likely to become more or less cloudy at a few places in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THREE YEARS' MISERY.

FROM ECZEMA—ZAM-BUK RESTORES AN IRISHWOMAN'S SKIN-HEALTH.

Mrs. Palmer, of 59, Victoria Avenue Newtownards, Co., Down, suffered terribly from virulent eczema for three years. Zam-Buk has just rescued her from a pitiable condition of tortured invalidism, and to a "Belfast Northern Star" reporter she said :—

"About three years ago a pimple came on my leg. It itched terribly, got bigger daily, and at last began to discharge matter. Scabs formed and spread, and the pain became so severe and continuous that I was unable to sleep. Soon I couldn't get about to do even my house-work.

"Friends gave all sorts of advice, and I tried almost every medicine and remedy obtainable, but instead of any improvement being shown the disease spread further and my general health became worse. My knees, arms, and elbows were entirely covered with red spots, and my condition became most critical. A doctor diagnosed the complaint as eczema, but his treatment failed, like the others had done. My health did not improve either, and the suffering from the diseased skin got more acute.

"I was told that it would probably end fatally. Fortunately, however, I was at last able to test Zam-Buk. I found Zam-Buk wonderfully soothing and cooling, and the first few dressing made a decided improvemont. I continued the applications, making them regularly and carefully and the skin looked and felt healthier every time. The irritation and inflammation died away entirely, and by the time I had used about half a dozen boxes of Zam-Buk, I was restored to perfect health, both of skin and body."

Zam-Buk restores the skin to health, and skin health often restore the bodily health just as surely as it ensure comfort, beauty and happiness.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam.Buk at Re. 1 and Rs.2-4-0 per box or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of Prices Re.1-2-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buck Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk the greatest healing balm.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 22nd Nov., 1906.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dulwich, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Mary Port with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ilderton, 2,015 tons, Captain J R Crooks sailed yesterday for Barrow with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3408 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta Rangoon etc with a general cargo.

THE steamer Secunder 1073 tons, Captain J C Main arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with cargo of Sugar.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, 2,800 tons, Captain J Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,698 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and three cabin and a number of deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4315 tons, Captain A Haig, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs A Knyvett, Misses Knyvett, Mrs G H Colombo, Miss G M Tolsen, Major and General A G F Browne, Mrs Browne, Miss Browne, Miss A Browne, Miss D Browne, Mr W E Hankin, Mrs B G Gilbert Cooper, Col P J Melvill, Mrs P J Melvill, Mrs Taylor and infant, Mrs A B Rathbone, Mr G B Rathbone, and Rev E Chute.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes	Capt Nicholson	R Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Vale	R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
Fierce Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 21.

Alcedo	574	Loveland	U S Yacht
Balimba	1607	Bamber	M M & Co
Bhundara	2315	Fry	M M & Co
Clan chan	3583	Clark	F M & Co
Dunbar	3410	Campbell	W & A G & Co
Dwarka	759	Manley	M M & Co
Fazilka	2698	Wilson	M M & Co
Hatasu	3160	Debnam	R L & Co
Inverness	3401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Island	3361	Brooks	M M & Co
Kalibia	3149	Walker	W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	936	Hirst	M M & Co
Newbridge	3287	Notman	K N & Co
Nurani	3670	Mackinnon	T M & Co
Naseri	913	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill	M M & Co
Shahjehan	3546	Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2860	Braddock... Calcutta	M M & Co
Secunder	1073	Main	H S Malick
Shirala	3409	Scott	M M & Co
Sirdhana	3904	Farquharson	M M & Co
Waroonga	1639	Chappell	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Campbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agent.
A	Arcadia	3514	Valentine	Aden	1-12	P & O S Co
F	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	24-11	M M & Co
G	Mozaffari	1287	Molony	Jeddah	30-11	B & P S N Co
L	Satrunji	847	Hoosein	repairing		B S N Co
N	Ben Vrakie	3566	Findlay	Phi'phia	24-11	W & A G & Co
O	Alderton	3115	Crooks	Barrow	21-11	E A Wille
Q	Firozi	3905	Watson			B & P S N Co

Offside L

Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	30-11	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	22-11	W & A G & Co
3	Westminister	2781	Duncombe	Hull	24-11	K N & Co
4	Nuddea	1944	Willsher	Jeddah	30-11	M M & Co
5	Reichenfels	2930	Fotthast	K'chi	25-11	Gladb & Co
6	Shah Najum	2751	Miller	Jeddah	24-11	A P'ebey & Sons
7	Imperator	3120	Mosca	Trieste	1-12	B Scruppe
9	Helios	860	Knudsen	K'chi	21-11	T M & Co
10&11	Simla	2833	Goldsmith	Shanghai	27-11	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	24-11	P & O Co
15	Totomi Maru	3464	Keith	Kobe	28-11	N Y Kaisha
16	Lalpoora	3194	Sharp	Jeddah	24-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Fazilka s	Wilson	Rangoon, Nov 5
	Secunder s	Main	Mauritius, Nov 8
	Clan Shaw s	Clark	Liverpool, Oct 16
	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Nov 19

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Nigaristan s	Edmunds	Newport
	City of Bombay s	McNeil	Karachi
	Tolv s	Sager	Bangkok
	Dulwich s	Dudley	Marseilles, &c
	Satara s	Tyrrell	Calcutta
	Ilderton s	Crooks	Barrow
	Circassia s	Haig	Liverpool

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Manley, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Secunder, for Mauritius.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf.
" Reichenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Colquhoun	Liverpool
13	Trentham Hall	Cocanada
16	Umlazi	Natal
16	Pongola	Natal
16	Teesta	Straits

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—17 bales goat hair and 6 bales wool H O H Moosa, 10 bales wool D Nagji, 149 bales wool N Gocaldas, 1 bale cotton Finlay Muire & Co, 100 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—7 bales skins K B Sajan, 1 bale skins H M Abba and A H Mahmed, 14 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co, 1 bale skins Ewart Latham and Co, 6 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co, 42 cwts fishmaws R Dhanji and Co, 5 bales skins H M H Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—6 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Westminister s—4107 cwts cottonseed and 3360 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP

Colaba s—50 bales cotton Gill and Co, 495 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 110 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 2 bales cotton G Doma and Co, 500 cwts poppyseed Volkert Bros, 421 cwts teelseed Killick Nixon and Co, 15 bales hemp S Tajbhoy and Co, 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 330 bales cotton J A Begbieand Co, 158 cwts teelseed L Drepuss and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichanfels s—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co, 550 bales cotton Bamji and Co, 544 bales cotton fly W Woolf and sons, 1700 cwts myrabolums A H A Currim and Co, 300 cwts turmeric S Goodban, 250 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co, 495 bales cotton E L Sajan and Co. 2000 cwts bran Drefus and Co.

FOR TRIEST.

Imperator s—870 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 440 bales cotton and 2000 cwts linseed Volkert Bros, 60 bales cotten fly K Visram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—400 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 50 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 700 bales cotton Volkert Bros, 2000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—1000 cwts myrabolums A H A Currim and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Imperator s—6 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LANDIA.

Imperator s—10 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Imperator s—960 cwts teelseed J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—3000 cwts cottonseed H Devsey.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—500 cwts poppyseed Volkert Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 75 bales twist Framji sons and Co, 200 bales twist S Dossabhoy and Co, 500 bales twist E Noordin and Co, 200 bales twist P B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—300 bales twist P B Petit and Co, 200 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Simla s—323 bales cotton E D Master and Co, 1300 bales cotton S J David and Co, 300 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co, 2230 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Totomi maru s—30 bundles coir netting M B Kaisha, 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co, 1300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 4 bales cotton J Peermahomed and Co. 1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 300 bales cotton P Visram and Co.

SMARTNESS AND DESPATCH

WE EXPECT FROM OUR SERVANTS.

We can smarten them up with suitable materials for their clothing which will make them comfortable and a credit to their Employers.

We manufacture the following for the purpose :—

BROAD CLOTHS.

Thick, warm, hard wearing materials. Usually stocked in the following colors :—Blue, Black, Green, Khaki, Chocolate, Maroon, Scarlet, Yellow, Old Gold, etc : at prices ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard 54 inches wide.

SERGES.

A rather lighter material than Broadcloth, but just as durable. Usually stocked in Green, Black, Blue, Brown, Khaki, Scarlet. etc, at prices ranging from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3 per yard 54 inches wide

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

will be found equal to any and to wear longer than most without getting threadbare.

Samples sent on application to

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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BOMBAY.

AS EASY TO CHANGE THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS AS to remove the HALL MARK of QUALITY which is inseparably associated with the

MINTON PATENT TILES.
(flooring, ornamental and dado)
BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES and
"NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT
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WARDEN & CO.,
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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

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KING'S BUILDING,
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MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.
Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.
For rates &c., address the SUPDT.

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Full Range of Samples, with prices on application.

Carriage paid on orders of Rs. 10 and upwards to Bombay.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

HAVE YOU BEEN CORRECT IN THE CHOICE OF

YOUR PIANO ?

If not you are one of the unfortunate many who have discovered after the Instrument has been in use for some time, that the piano does not fulfil the requirements for correct Pianoforte Playing and that there is no pleasure and assistance experienced in playing on your Instrument. In the selection of a good Piano, even good judges are liable to be deceived, but there is

A REMEDY.

Write for a copy of our "ALBUM OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF MUSIC" and Catalogue of Pianos &c. This volume will explain to you the construction of Pianos by the most eminent manufacturers who have obtained the World's Highest honours by dint of progressive energy and determination to perfect their productions in accordance with the most approved modern standards worthy of the name of pianofortes.

Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument can enthuse and rouse the pupil and musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JULIUS BLUTHNER and SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE—the old old favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CHOICE
OF A
PIANO.

The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.

S. ROSE & Co. can give you a selection of the BEST PIANOS imported into India on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy payment system.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
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NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
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PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
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THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1906.

A SPIRITUAL AWAKENING.

"Has the church failed in India ?" is a subject which is just now being discussed in a sectarian journal at Home. Some time ago the Rev. Canon Robinson, in his Church Congress paper on "The Future of Christianity in India," referred to the "altogether insignificant part" which the English Church is taking and to the fact that of the Native Indian Christians less than one-ninth are connected with the Established Church or with any Church in communion with it. The statemant startled the *Layman*, whose editor invited experts, with Indian experience, to state their views. Sir Charles Elliott, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was one of the first to respond and to resent Canon Robinson's use of the term "altogether insignificant." But Sir Charles will insist upon including all Christian churches under one category, for he tells his readers that while he was in India he never could bring himself to feel that there was any practical difference between the missionary work of the various denominations, and if he found himself more drawn towards missionaries of his own church than towards those of others, he struggled against a feeling which seemed to him as unworthy as if one, watching the progress of a battle, were to care more for the success of a favourite regiment than for the general result of the campaign. This is Catholicism in its broadest sense, but it will not please the strict sectarian who would prefer that Sir Charles should have favoured his own church, even at the expense of the others. But Sir Charles concludes that the Indian church of the future is a dim and far-off vision, beautiful indeed, but too vague as yet for us to speculate as to what its outlines and character will be. "Only of this," writes the former Lieutenant-Governor, "I am convinced, that whatever they are they will depend not on the influence imparted by this or by the foreign denominations, but by the volcanic force exerted by some great Native Apostle, who will arise to visualize the Oriental Christ and to interpret Him to Oriental minds." Bishop Johnson, late Metropolitan in India, consoles himself for the small numerical returns of the Anglican Church by the assertion that the Church of England missionaries "are much more particular than those of any other body concerning the *quality* of candidates for admission into the Church of Christ. Certainly the large proportion of the natives included amongst the Roman Catholic churches is composed of persons who scarcely understand what Christianity really means"—an assertion which seems to us to support the view of Sir Charles Elliott that the future depends on a great Native Appostle who will interpret the Oriental Christ to an Oriental people.

Other individuals interested in church matters come forward with their views but none seem to strike home like Sir Charles Elliott except perhaps the Revd. T. W. Windley, some time S. P. G. Missionary in Burma, who attributes the want of success of which Canon Robinson complains to the fact that the Church of England has so long enjoyed State patronage as to have lost the power of initiation and of rapid adaptation to changing needs and new environments of self-support. We must leave it to those most directly interested in the matter to ponder over the situation and to discover the remedy. Meantime it is noteworthy that a desire for a deeper spiritual life is manifesting itself in this country—not perhaps in the busy industrial centres where men's thoughts are so closely set on other things, but in Northern India, where we find the question of Sunday observance troubling the minds of men in high places. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Johnstone discusses the matter and, declining to be guided by ideas which prevail in England, declares that what we have to do is to find some sound principle and then to apply it in a reasonable way. We cannot safely, he holds, take our stand merely on considerations of amusement, material welfare and physical well-being. Further, though we are not called upon slavishly to follow the rigid regulations to be found in that part of the Bible called the Pentateuch, and in the discourses of English and Scotch puritan divines, yet we must, if we are Christians at all, find our rule in the Bible as a whole. "No doubt it is true that we live in an age of a glorious liberty. No doubt we no longer pay tithe of mint and anise and cumin. No doubt we are no longer bound hand and foot by the laws of a primitive age, minutely prescribing what we may do and what we may not do. But we must not allow that liberty to become license. We must have a rule to follow."

There is the difficulty, as Mr. Justice Johnstone admits, so without degenerating he suggests we should not import the work of the week into our programme for Sunday, that we should take advantage of our opportunities for the performance of works of kindness and charity, a reasonable amount of religious study, but no Sunday entertainments, no tennis, no polo, no croquet for those who have their afternoons and evenings free. Though he would not condemn those who, having no leisure in the week, now and again play some game making for health, he wishes to remove a standing reproach—the spectacle of so-called Christian community regularly and habitually disobeying one of the commandments of the religion it professes to hold. Major Morton in a companion paper advocates a day of rest in the fullest sense of that word, but he is a sincere utilitarian and we think that without entering into the discussion of missionary success or hurting the feelings of the more religiously inclined people among us, we may endorse the words of the gallant Major, who in his advice to his younger comrades in arms on the subject of Sunday observance writes: "Spend it according to your conscience but have the courtesy and gentlemanly sentiments not to hurt the feelings of those who do believe. For instance, do not play games in Church hours, and if on board ship you do travel with people who think differently do not go and hurt their feelings by playing bridge in front of them on Sundays. Also remember, whether you believe or not, we are still supposed to be a Christian nation and have still to maintain our position as such among the alien races in India and elsewhere whom we govern." This principle is as easy of application here as elsewhere and by everyone of us as by those to whom it is specially commended.

BRITISH MALAYA. SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM set an example to other Colonial Governors when he prepared a record of his impressions and experiences of the Straits Settlements, over whose destinies he presided so ably and successfully for several years. He left them a valuable legacy and if they are wise they will profit by it. He points out errors of policy which was made in regard to the docks at Singapore. These belonged to a private company. It was decided for Imperial reasons that the docks should be taken over by the Government of the Straits Settlements. This might have been done relatively cheaply, as the author points out ; but no attempt seems to have been made to negotiate the matter on ordinary business lines. Notice of expropriation was served, and the Government agreed to the appointment of arbitrators and the acceptance of their award. The costs of arbitration were enormous—over £40,000—and the arbitrators gave an award which compelled the Government of the Colony to pay about £1,750,000 more than they would have done if they had been allowed to deal direct with the dock company. It was one of the instances in which a very heavy price was paid for experience, but the outlay will not have been made in vain if in the future such pieces of folly are avoided. Sir Harry Johnston, commenting on Sir Frank's work, draws attention to the chapters dealing with the federation of the Malay States north of Johor and the peculiar policy of residents which was initiated in the seventies of the last century—and which has furnished so many precedents subsequently for the administration of African Protectorates —are particularly interesting and valuable. They marked a distinct departure in policy—that of the "Protectorate," as opposed to the "Colony." There are but small areas on the Malay Peninsula coloured "red" ; the greater part of it might be described as "pink," observes Sir Harry. American, French and German writers have done justice to the excellence of the British policy, which is purely an educational one, and which has now been copied over and over again in British tropical Africa. The idea is merely to intervene for the maintenance of public order and fairplay—above all, fairplay for the natives. Under the British ægis mining and commerce are proceeding without let or hindrance, and as much to the profit of the natives as to the British adventurers who engage in these pursuits.

MR. DADABHOY'S "SEND OFF." His friends in London seem to have taken an enthusiastic farewell of Mr. Dadabhoy Narrojee on the eve of his departure for India in response to the "unanimous invitation" of the Congress leaders in this country. Sir William Wedderburn endeavoured to impress upon this year's President of the Congress the importance of the work he had undertaken and to have him fully understand that the present is a critical juncture in the history of India and Mr. Navrojee's presence is needed here to set things right. But, judging from the report of the proceedings wired to us, it would appear that "the old man eloquent" spoke not of things Indian, but harped upon his former connection with Parliament for the most part. Upon what subject he professed to have a thoroughly impartial mind is not at all clear. He is a Radical in England and a severe critic of the British Administration of India—a man of very firmly set views on most things and what it is in which he is still open to take lessons we cannot imagine. Anyhow Sir William Wedderburn had talked about a "critical juncture" and we suppose Mr. Dadabhoy meant a critical juncture in the history of the Congress and the president-elect is unbiassed as to whether the Congress shall afford a means for meeting together for the discussion of the political wants of Indians, or become a revolutionary body aiming at the destruction of British trade with India and the British Administration of the country. If this is what Mr. Dadabhoy means it is easy to understand him. But we doubt if a man with a thoroughly impartial mind is quite an ideal leader at a critical time. He should have a mind firmly made up as to what is for the best interests of the country and of the Congress delegates as members of the community thereof, and be able to guide them aright. But we doubt if very many of his own countrymen will credit him with this ability. His "unanimous invitation" was very far from unanimous and among those two hundred persons who lunched together on Tuesday, there were some who confirmed the assertion of an Indian critic in England that Mr. Dadabhoy's political work has been a failure, that Mr. Dadabhoy is even ready to oblige his Anglo-Indian friends at the expense of his country and that he knows the value of judicious self-advertisement regardless of the claims of his countrymen. But even as to this estimate of Mr. Dadabhoy, Congress people are not unanimous.

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER, BART. NOT the least useful member of Mr. Haldane's new consultative committee to advise on the training of officers will be Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., who, as a member of the India Council, may be said to represent Finance in this country. Sir Felix is, of course, a great expert in monetary affairs, and what he does not know about currencies and coinage is not worth knowing. Sir Felix, too, can claim credit for successful prophesy. As one of the greatest banking magnates in the City of London he has at numerous meetings of directors of the various financial concerns with which he is connected, reiterated again and again the necessity for keeping larger national gold reserves, and at a time, too, when the City was slow to perceive the approaching change in monetary conditions. Sir Felix has been very emphatic in drawing attention not merely to the tendency towards dearer money, but also to the deeper causes at work, in the direction of trade drifting towards other commercial centres, with the consequent increasing difficulty of maintaining our gold reserves. The truth of Sir Felix's prognostications became apparent sooner than expected, in the recent rise of the Bank rate to six per cent. consequent upon the drain of gold by Egypt and elsewhere. This question is one of great importance to India, on whose behalf the Bank of England holds considerable stocks of gold, and Sir Felix in the India Council may be relied upon to recommend every reasonable measure tending to restrict, both at home and in India, those violent and sudden fluctuations which disturb the money market from time to time. Sir Felix Schuster is a pronounced Free Trader, and was one of the two defeated Free Trade candidates for the city at the last General Election. He was created a baronet at the King's official Birthday last June and he is a power on numerous educational and philanthropic bodies. His daughter recently married a son of Sir Arthur Wilson, formerly a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

REFORM IN CONGOLAND. TO-DAY'S telegrams report more plain-speaking on the subject of Congo maladministration. There has been much of it in both Lords and Commons, but this is the first time the contingencies in the event of the other Powers refusing to join in action, have been referred to. England has certain rights, including that of appointing Consuls, in regard to what goes on in Congoland, but those rights are hedged about in various ways which diplomatically give rise to difficulties. So far the only Power which has supported Great Britain is Turkey, whose Sultan is shocked at the atrocious treatment of the natives by the Belgian officials and has written to say so. But the condition of the Congo State has been unsatisfactory for years past and the British Government has watched the development of events with close attention. Sir Edward Grey has several times re-asserted our right on behalf of the signatories to the Berlin Act, to take such steps as may be considered called for to ensure the observance by the Congo State of its obligations, but the King of the Belgians has defied the Powers and although the defects of his decrees of reform have been pointed out he has ignored all representations. It is still possible for forced labour to exist, forced labour in its worst possible shape. So far all we have proposed is the assembly of an international Conference to discuss the whole question. But as yet there has been no fitting response. Sir Edward Grey's veiled threat, however, will have general support for there is a feeling throughout the country that Great Britain should take advantage of every right she possesses, diplomatically as well as morally, to alter the existing state of things.

THE CHINESE IN THE RAND. IF Mr. Mackarness has extracted all the information Mr. Bucknill's confidential report on Chinese vice in the Rand is likely to contain, he has material for a companion volume to Mr. Stead's "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." Those who clamour for the publication of full details know not what they do. Government may well protest against the injustice of being charged with complicity in offences of which they knew nothing. Even we in the East, with a somewhat more intimate acquaintance with the Chinaman than our brethren in the West, have only a vague idea of the nocturnal manners and customs of the Celestial. Mr. Mackarness is given to writing letters to the newspapers, but as the son of a Bishop he ought to know better than to pander to the impure minds of the mob. If not we must hope that the Purity League will intervene before more mischief is done.

SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE who been had somewhat seriously indisposed for the last few days is now much better and making excellent progress.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Frandz Ferdinand," from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 19th instant,

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "Dominico Balduino," which left Bombay on the 15th instant, left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 21st instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Vindobona," from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 20th instant and may be expected here on or about the 1st December,

DR. H. H. MANN, Scientific Officer of the Tea Association, returned to Calcutta on the 15th instant. During the past fortnight he visited a large number of tea gardens in Darjeeling District, conferring with planters, and discussing with them various important problems connected with the cultivation and manufacture of tea.

THERE has been a heavy fall in the price of rice at Akhaura and other large station on the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the demand for wagons at Chittagong has, therefore, greatly decreased, and it is expected that the accumulation of traffic will be shortly cleared. The stock of rice in Chittagong last week was eight lakhs of maunds, and the heavy imports to the port have now stopped. The Railway Company can carry forward 1,000 tons per day so that the place will soon resume its normal aspect as the Bengal rice crop is now coming into the market.

AN official medical Bulletin says that the physical weakness of His Holiness the Pope calls for the utmost care. The audiences which His Holiness gives will be limited in number.

A Congress of Colonial press representatives has met at Paris. At the meeting a report was read urging that France should take possession of the island of Hainan and several Chinese provinces as well, for her own safety, in case of a general war breaking out.

IT was by an accident that Mr. Kipling got his famous title, "The Light that Failed." He had almost decided to call the novel "The Failure," although he was dissatisfied with this. One evening, says the *Penny Magazine* as he was sitting in his study, reading by lamplight, the light went suddenly down—almost failed, in fact. In a second Kipling jumped up, exclaiming excitedly : "By Jove ! I've got it !" Pointing to the lamp, he said ; "the Light that Failed."

GENERAL BULLER, since his retirement from the Army, the other day, has, literally, been inundated with letters from publishers inviting him to write something or anything about the South African War. Up to now the General has turned a deaf ear to all these appeals, and declares firmly that so far as he is concerned he has spoken and written his last words on the war. One well known firm of publishers is stated to have offered him his own price to write the story of his life, only stipulating that it should be ready for publication not later than the end of next year.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

FOREWORD. IT is said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. In this country the European is separated from the Indian by a wide gulf which threatens to grow wider still. If East is East and West is West, there will always be a Himalaya between. A social commingling of peoples divided by race and religion, by civilisation, manners and modes of thought, is impossible, and out of the question. It is nevertheless a great advantage to understand our neighbours rightly. It removes misunderstanding and tends to develop the sympathy on which the Prince of Wales has expatiated with so much earnestness. With this object in view, I propose to devote this column mainly to an exposition, from time to time, of what the native communities of India think and feel upon the social and political questions of the day. I shall not, at the same time, be unmindful of the claim which the ignorant, inert and voiceless masses have upon the attention of their educated countrymen who are often too much engrossed in pushing forward their own interests to evince anything more than an academic interest in the welfare of the "teeming millions."

CONGRESS QUESTIONS. THE Congress leaders are making anxious endeavours to put their own house in order, so that the forthcoming session of the Congress in Calcutta may present to the world a spectacle of seeming union and harmony. Bengalees are divided from Bengalees by bitter feuds over the constitution of the Congress. They have been divided into Extremists who demand a constitution, and Moderates who consider that the unwritten rules under which it has worked hitherto to their satisfaction might be left undisturbed. Things have been moving so fast since the agitation against the partition of Bengal was set on foot that the Extremists of yesterday are the Moderates of to-day. We have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when men like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Surendranath Bannerji are generally labelled and backed up as Moderates. Having consorted with socialists in Belgium and men of the Hyndman type in England, I am afraid Mr. Dadabhoy has no claim to be classed as a Moderate. But in comparison with Mr. Bhepin Chandar Paul, the redoubtable fire-brand of Bengal, who would extort from the rulers the right of representative institutions for Indians at the point of the sword, the Parsi octogenarian may be accounted a model of moderation I am sure he will not agree with the Baboo that the fruits of conquest enjoyed by the English "should be wrenched from their selfish grasp." And I should like to know how the Bengalees, whose most formidable weapon is the tongue, are going to do the wrenching. We may be sure that as President of the Congress Mr. Dadabhoy's eloquence will not rise to such palpable absurdities. With Sir Phiroshaw Mehta at his elbow, we may hope he will stray far from sobriety and discretion.

"A MODUS VIVENDI." I HEAR that at the meeting of the All India Congress Committee held last Saturday, a *modus vivendi* between the contending factions has been arrived at. I understand that the partisans of Mr. Tilak have been appeased for the time being, and that in the Congress pandal the shouting will be as heretofore,—all on one side. The vexed questions of boycott and Swadeshism might provoke some discord, but it is expected that the magic of the personality of the one who is fondly dubbed "The Grand Old Man of India" will charm it away, and that even the ghost of Partition, should it, perchance, be conjured up, will be allowed to walk the stage in peace. The hatchet will probably be buried for the nonce. But the differences between the hostile factions are of such a fundamental character that the war is likely to be renewed, at no distant date, with greater rancour and bitterness.

A ONE-SIDED ARRANGEMENT. IT was a sad case that of the Meheter girl whose application for a dissolution of marriage was refused by the High Court, on the ground that the union having been contracted under the Hindoo law, she could obtain no relief. Some time ago, the husband and wife embraced Christianity, but the husband afterwards returned to his old faith, and having got enamoured of his brother's widow, married her. The girl having remained steadfast to her new faith, revolts at the idea of having to live with the turncoat of a husband who again, has taken unto himself an additional wife. The Hindu law does not contemplate monogamy, and therefore, the poor girl is consigned to life-long misery. This case is an illustration of the absolute thraldom of Indian women to their lords and masters. We always hear talk more or less wild about "the political subjection of the people" ; but no patent voice is raised for ameliorating the lot of women by removing the hardships and inequalities consecrated in the name of religion. Listen to this injunction of Manu, the great Hindu lawgiver :—"Though destitute of virtue, or seeking pleasure elsewhere, or devoid of good qualities, yet a husband must be constantly worshipped as a god by a faithful wife". A lamentably one-sided arrangement !

PARSEE COLLEGE SCHEME. FIRED by the spirit of emulative imitation, it occurred to some Parsis that if the Hindus had a Central College of their own at Benares and the Mahomedans at Aligbar, they might likewise have a similar institution for themselves in Bombay. And they bethought themselves that it would be best to seek the advice of Mrs. Annie Besant who after straying through divers fields of philosophy and religion, has found at last a resting-place in Theosophy and Hinduism or rather Orientalism. She discoursed eloquently, as is her wont, on the benefits of a special institution for Parsis where religious instruction may be given. It has been estimated that about fifty lakhs would be required for the cost and maintenance of a college combining Eastern with Western love, and religion with science. I do not think the proposal has evoked much enthusiasm among the Parsis, and I scarcely think there is any need for a special sectarian institution. The Parsi is a catholic and cosmopolitan by instinct and temperament, and while preserving his individuality, his adaptability to his environments is remarkable. He thrives well enough educationally in the existing Government aided colleges, and if he is anxious for spiritual welfare by means of religious instruction, there are already such institutions for his benefit, in addition to societies for the propagation of religious knowledge. With the progress of knowledge and enlightenment, the Parsis are not so religious as their fathers in the narrow and bigoted sense of the term ; nor are they addicted so much to pure ritualism. But as a body, I should think that the religious heart of the community is sound enough and the proposed addendum of religious instruction to the ordinary College curriculum will not make them more pious or orthodox, after all. The money can be far better utilized in building a Parsi hospital, the need of which becomes more pressing every day, or in having sanitary dwellings for their poor, or providing an orphanage for girls, or in the teaching of humble occupations, and industries for their lower classes.

SWADESHISM. AT a mass meeting in Bombay, Babu Bannerjee condemned the millowners of Western India for having failed to oblige their compatriots in Bengal by underselling Manchester. The Bombay millowner is an acute man of business, and if he has any patriotism, it is judiciously tempered by material conditions. He thought it was time to make hay while the sun of Swadeshism was shining in all its splendour, and for the benefit of his concern, he naturally turned the feverish agitation to the best account. The millowner might well report that if the Baboo is a really patriotic individual, he should be prepared to make some sacrifice for the encouragement of Indian Industries. But a great deal of cant has been talked in the name of Swadeshi. There has been a great deal of spurious and silly Swadeshism. What a commentary on Bengal patriotism that not a single factory has yet been started, to my knowledge, in furtherance of its object in this respect !

DION.

THE FAR EAST.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS.

The New Education.

CHINA'S COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 2.

WHILE other parts of China are suffering from famine the Prefecture of Taichowfu, Che is treated to an exhibition of the most wanton waste at the instigation of its local officials. The Prefect and a district magistrate have ordered the destruction of the plants and roots of the water chestnuts growing in the large fresh water lake at Haimen. These water chestnuts are carefully cultivated and their yearly harvest is worth a good large sum. They are greatly prized by the Chinese, to many of whom they form an important article of food. They were planted in obedience to a proclamation issued by a former district magistrate of Linghaihsien in 1898. It says :—"There is a pond of living water outside the south gate of Haimen. Its springs are from the mountains, and it provides the drinking water for all the people of Haimen (a town of 20,000 people). There are fishes and turtle in this pond, and in order to keep the water clean, no one is allowed to fish either with hook or with net in the pond ..... I command two men named Ky'iu to keep the pond and to prohibit people from fishing with hook or net and from washing dirty things."

Of the two pond-keepers originally appointed one died, and the other continued to keep the pond and to cultivate water chestnuts, in obedience to the above proclamation. Four years ago he joined the Protestant Church, and he has the reputation of being a quiet industrious Christian man. Last month there was a disturbance in Haimen, caused by a Roman Catholic named Wang stealing large quantities of the water-chestnuts calling to his aid a crowd of the town's riffraff, and finally garrisoning his house with a body of armed desperadoes and taking control of the town's water supply. For reasons still unexplained, these unlawful doings were allowed to pass unpunished. The district magistrate who tried the case contented himself with reaffirming Ky'iu's sole right to the water-chestnuts. Threats of a visit from a French gunboat followed, and our magistrates were greatly frightened. The district magistrate in obedience to the Prefect issued a proclamation denying that Ky'iu had the right to grow water-chestnuts, blaming him for causing the trouble at Haimen, blackening his character, and deposing him from his office of pond—keeper. The proclamation is as follows:—"I issue a proclamation regarding a pond in my jurisdiction called The Living Water Pond, outside the south gate of Haimen, on which the inhabitants are dependent for drinking purposes. A former magistrate Wang commanded that nothing dirty must be washed in this pond.

No permission has been given to any one to plant water-chestnuts, but lately a man named Ky'iu has defied the law and planted these said water chestnuts out of covetousness to reap an unlawful benefit and income, to which he has no right. In consequence boys have been drowned year by year when trying to steal the nuts. Now as a result the said Ky'iu has raised a disturbance by calling together a party of lawless characters in the district in order to prevent others picking these water chestnuts. Thus Ky'iu has acted contrary to the law, and in consequence must be arrested ; but he has up to the present escaped. If he is not arrested speedily, there will be more trouble.

This pond of living water is public property, but since becoming a Christian this Ky'iu has been more bold in usurping the right to the water chestnuts ; but henceforth he is to interefere in no way with this public water supply, so that the inhabitants may live in peace and happiness without fear of disturbances.

Therefore I proclaim that the care of this pond be committed to one whom I shall choose, that neither Ky'iu nor any other person shall have power to interfere. This Ky'iu is also a leader of all the bad characters in this town of Haimen, and shall be deposed.

Therefore I proclaim that henceforth no water-chestnuts be planted in this Living Water Pond, lest more children should be drowned, and I prohibit Ky'iu to again interfere in any way with public property, or cause any further disturbance. Let all obey faithfully this Proclamation."

"Signed and sealed by District Magistrate Siao September 22, 1906."

This injustice has been followed by another from the Prefect, commanding that the wild water-chest nuts be plucked up by the roots to prevent children being drowned while trying to pick them, and proclaiming that from this time and for evermore no Roman Catholic or Protestant will be allowed to have any power over the water supply pond.

During the past three days coolies sent by the magistrate have been busy pulling the crop of water-chestnuts out by the roots. Everybody thinks that it is wanton destruction, for report says that it is while catching fish that children have been drowned, and not while picking chestnuts.

One wonders if ever this people will get over a measure of justice, and whether the higher officials are cognizant of such a parody of justice.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Simultaneously with the holding of the army manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Changtefu came the results of the examination in Peking of students who had been educated abroad. In the matter of the new examination scheme a great blow has been struck at the time-honoured shackles, which have bound China's official system. With the soldier taking an honorable and recognized place in her governmental scheme, and science superseding erudition, as an essential to civil preferment, the nation is sanctioning momentous changes which may have consequences reaching far beyond the Empire's borders. The whole outer world is now knocking insistently at China's doors and her statesmen can no longer subsist on their classical attainments, or their theories on deportment. Study of the universe is imperative, and the examination last month at Peking with the subsequent audience given to the successful candidates by Their Majesties, as chronicled in the Imperial Decree are a recognition of the fact.

There were altogether fifty-three applications for admission to the examination but eleven were rejected and only forty-two sat. Of these nine gained the doctor's degree (Chinshih), five the M. A. (Chujen) in the first grade and eighteen in the second grade. Ten failed. Twenty-three of those examined received all their education in Japan, seventeen had studied in America, and of the other two, one was a former student of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the other was at a German university. The first twelve places with the exception of the sixth, which was taken by the Trinity Hall man, were won by the ex-American students. The Japanese-trained students who were entered on this occasion were not of far advanced as the fourteen who went up for the only previous examination of this kind, but one result of the present examination will probably be to check the scramble for acquiring a mere show of education by a brief stay in Japan. The rush to the neighbouring empire has been followed in many instances by a speedy rush back again, and the last state of the students who have attempted this short cut to modern learning has been worse than the first. They are in Japan facilities for Chinese to acquire, perhaps more easily than anywhere else, a first-class education on Western lines, but the ferment among the students who have swarmed to the Japanese colleges has militated against lasting benefit. The steadying effect of the Peking examination should be of immense value. The principle has been coded that knowledge of western science will open the door to official employment, but it must be a sound and not a superficial knowledge to gain its desired end.

An essay to be written in Chinese or a foreign language, on "The value of compulsory education for China" was one of the features of the examination. It is some years now since Viceroy Chang Chihtung" whose later utterances have not all been marked by so much good sense, wrote his famous essay in which education was described as "China's only hope." It would appear that at last the long and faithful labours of those foreigners who have given their lives, their money and their energies to the task of spreading western education in China are to be rewarded. For while Government colleges and schools are now springing up in all parts of the Empire and every petty magistrate now finds it advisable to countenance the new learning, the work was carried on for years by foreigners in the face of intense prejudice and opposition. We are glad to think that the better-class of student, and there are none more diligent in the world, the Japanese not excepted, fully realise this, and the educational leaders among the foreigners are receiving their meed of honour. That the question of compulsory general education should be even discussed in essays, as an educational examination under the highest authority in the land, is proof of the distance China has travelled since the time when learning was the badge of privilege accessible only to the few, and literature and philosophy were the only branches considered worthy of attention.

THE KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

Tang Shao-yih is now negotiating with the representatives of the British Chinese Corporation regarding the Kowloon Canton Railway. Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan has wired to Tang Shao-yih to the effect that at first the proposal of the Corporation was to take 4½ per cent. commission per bond whatever the price might be. But it now has been decided by Tang Shaoyih and the representative that Chinese Railway Administration will get 93 pounds sterling for each 100 pounds and the difference between the said 91 pounds and the actual payment of each subscriber will become the commission of the syndicate. The total of the loan will be 1,500,000 pounds and 700,000 pounds will be kept in London as funds for buying materials, of which the Corporation will get five per cent commission.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

DINNER TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Critical Juncture for India.

"AN IMPARTIAL MIND."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Two hundred persons including representatives from all parts of India, Burma, also the Transvaal, and others interested in India, besides twenty Members of the House of Commons, gave a luncheon to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, to-day, to celebrate his election as President of the Indian Congress.

Sir W. Wedderburn, who presided, said that they had met to wish God speed to Mr. Naorojee, the Grand Old Man of India. It was a critical juncture in India and Mr. Naorojee was needed there to set things right.

Mr. Allan Hume spoke and highly eulogized their guest.

Mr. Herbert Roberts, Sir Henry Cotton, and Mr. Samuel Smith also spoke.

Mr. Naoroji, replying, dwelt mainly on his life in the House of Commons and said his reception had encouraged him in his mission, on which he went with a thoroughly impartial mind.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Question of the Military Convention.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

M. Clemenceau, replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, said he had not been sufficiently long in office to say whether an Anglo-French Military Convention existed, but he did not think so.

THE SEPARATION LAW IN FRANCE.

Strenuous Opposition to the Inventories.

ATTACKS ON SOLDIERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Church inventories are being carried out in France and are fiercely opposed, especially in Brittany, brickbats and burnings of sulphur being employed to resist the troops.

THE CONGO TROUBLE.

Belgium's Rights.

SIR EDWARD GREY PROMISES DEFINITE ACTION.

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS PROBABLE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Replying to a most representative deputation regarding the Congo, Sir E. Grey said that the Belgian Government had the prior right to intervene, and that, if they did, they would certainly make a complete change of regime, otherwise Great Britain would sound the Powers with a view to a conference, but would only take isolated action as a last resource.

NEW ELLERMAN LINER.

Launch at Belfast.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Ellerman liner, "City of London," was launched at Belfast, to-day.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

Heavy Defeat of North Scotland.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The South Africans have beaten North Scotland by 35 to 3.

GREAT FIRE AT TOULON.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

A great fire is raging in the great private shipyards at Toulon. The damage is already estimated at two millions of francs. The warships, which were building, were saved with the greatest difficulty.

THE CHURCH INVENTORIES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Conservative, M. Gaudindevillaine, in the Senate, yesterday, denounced M. Clemenceau for resuming the inventories of the churches and regretted the Catholics had not the courage to resist persecution by the Russian terrorist methods. M. Clemenceau justified the inventories by the necessity of the transfer of church property.

The Senate passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 213 against 32.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Russo-Japanese Conference at Petersburg is making progress with the Commercial treaty and has agreed to the Article granting the most favoured nation reciprocally.

THE WRECK AT PORT DARWIN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The mails and specie in the steamer Australian have been landed at Port Darwin.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The wedding took place at the Cathedral, to-day, of Mr. Whetby, of Messrs. Kelburn and Co., and Miss Stone, daughter of Mr. Stone Merston, Isle of Wight.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION EXPECTED.

Spanish Preparations.

FIVE HUNDRED MARINES READY TO LAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Spain is preparing to land 500 Marines in Morocco. It is believed at Madrid that a demonstration in force in agreement with France and Great Britain is imminent.

THE SHANGHAI POLICE.

Sequel to the Sikh Strike.

RINGLEADERS DEPORTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that, failing to find substantial security for their good behaviour, eight of the Sikh ringleaders in the disturbances which took place in October have been ordered to be deported to India.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Henry Keswich, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to Sir Pelham Warren, H. M's. Consul General :—

"I have the honour to convey to you the Council's thanks for the statement respecting the expenses of the proposed draft of 250 additional Indian Police, and to state that the Council, having regard to the object with which the application for these men was made, is prepared to accept without comment the financial liability which compliance is found to involve.

The safety of the Settlement, as a place of residence for foreigners now numbering more than eleven thousand, was the end which the Ratepayers had in view when authorising this augmentation of the local defences, and recent events within your knowledge have not tended to show that the need for the increase is lessened. The large interests centred in Shanghai and the necessity for adopting all possible safeguards for their security, are, in the Council's opinion, sufficient grounds for basing an urgent request that the Indian Authorities may accelerate the departure of the first draft of men with their officers to this port.

The present strength of the Indian Branch of the Force, as a result of resignations and desertions, is forty less than it was last December, and overdrawn accounts of more lucrative employement in Vladivostok, on the northern Pacific coast, and in Panama, not only tend towards further depletion, but have entirely prevented local recruiting, heretofore the chief means by which the Force has been kept up to its authorised strength.

The Council has reason to believe that the question of the disciplinary control of the men upon arrival is a matter requiring some consideration, but I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to communicate the position to the Indian Government, and to ask that the necessary steps may be taken without delay for the recruitment and transport of the men, with the Council's assurance that any regulations hereafter promulgated in this especial connection will be readily accepted."

It will be noted with satisfaction, says the *North China Daily News*, commenting on the action taken in the matter, that while the recently made King's Regulation places the Municipal Council in a strong position in regard to the Sikh police in their employ, they have no intention to disregard the causes of discontent which led to the recent strike. The minutes published record the steps which have been taken to secure, with the kindly co-operation of General Waters, commanding His Majesty's troops at Tientsin, the services of a Jemadar through whom the men will be able to make known any legitimate grievances, in order that they may be remedied. The official report promised will be awaited with much interest, and the public will re-echo the Councils appreciation of the prompt aid lent by General Waters in the matter. From the letter to H. M's. Consul-General it will be seen that the decline in the efficiency of the Sikh force had reached a point of some seriousness, but it may be hoped that when the cause of the trouble has been arrived at the newly strenghthened body may prove the valuable bulwark to our Settlement's security it has hitherto been accounted.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Strong Objection to Publicity of Debates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

There was an animated debate of the Special Meeting of the Calcutta Corporation regarding the question of the publicity of their debates.

The meeting adjourned till Tuesday, when further discussion of the Rules will be resumed.

THE MINTO FANCY FETE.

Commerce and Trades Stall Collections.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The list of subscribers to the Commerce and Trades Stall of the Minto Fancy Fete shows that a sum of Rs. 16,346 has already been received and further subscriptions are promised.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The Football Tournament, which is to be held in connection with the Lady Minto's Fancy Fete, promises to be a great success. Up to yesterday 44 teams had entered and more entries are expected. The tournament will probably be the largest ever held in India.

CARRIAGE OF COAL.

Reduction in Railway Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

The reductions in the rates for coal carried by the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, and lines working in connection with them, came into operation on the 15th inst., and should have great effect in stimulating its consumption, not only in Upper India, but in the Bombay Presidency.

A ton of coal, under the present rates, sent from Jherria or Bhaga will cost in carriage to Cawnpore Rs. 5-15 instead of Rs. 8-15, Delhi Rs. 7-15 instead of Rs. 12-5, to Lahore Rs. 9-13 instead of Rs. 16-9.

On the Bombay side, reductions will be even greater, the cost per ton to Ahmedabad falling from Rs. 19-14 to Rs. 10-12 ; to Broach from Rs. 19 to Rs. 10-8 ; and to Surat from Rs. 18-5 to Rs. 10-6.

There are already special rates in force to Bombay and those will be continued.

Madras will no doubt complain more than ever at being left out in the cold as regards cheap rates for coal traffic.

THE NEW BINNY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Business Opened Yesterday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 21.

The new Company in connection with Binny's, called Binny and Company, Limited, opened their doors for the transaction of business this morning.

They have been appointed Agents for the British India Steam Navigation Co.

THE RAND CHINESE.

LEAKAGE OF CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENTS.

An M. P. and his "Parliamentary Friends."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The leakage into the Radical papers of certain statements from the confidential report of the Commissioner, the Hon. Sir Thomas Bucknill, a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, on Chinese vice, has excited considerable criticism.

The Government has explained that Mr. Mackarness, M. P., was alone allowed to see the report and copy extracts for Parliamentary friends.

The people are now clamouring for the full publication.

Government protest against the injustice of being charged with complicity in offences of which they knew nothing.

THE SUFFRAGETTES IN COURT.

Tedious Tactics.

A DISAPPOINTED LEADER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Suffragette who was arrested in Palace Yard has been fined ten shillings by the Magistrate, or seven days. She elected to go to prison. Mrs. Despard gave evidence and claimed the leadership.

Mrs. Fawcett's Plan of Campaign.

MRS. HYLTON DALE was "At Home" at Prince's Hotel, the other day, and the gathering was made the occasion of a remarkable speech by Mrs. Fawcett, LL. D., on the imprisoned suffragists of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Before Mrs. Fawcett spoke, Lady Strachey, in a short address, expressed the view that every argument in favour of our present system of representation was an argument in favour of including women in it.

Mrs. Fawcett's speech on the plan of campaign adopted by the society whose leaders are now in prison was an important declaration of suffragist policy. "I hope to the utmost extent in my power," began Mrs. Fawcett, "to stand by the women who are in prison, not that I approve of all their methods, but because I so very greatly admire the courage and self-sacrifice that they have shown."

MRS. FAWCETT AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Fawcett, who is a Unionist in politics, referred to the devoted work of the Liberal women who, through their organizations had kept up the courage and heart of the Liberal Party when it was dispirited and broken. All that they had asked in return was that when the Liberal Party once again returned to power they should have the franchise for themselves. And what did they find ? That the Liberal Party had done nothing last session, would do nothing this, nor the next, nor the next—in fact, that nothing would be done so long as the Liberals remained in power.

From the point of view of women's suffrage, the more the women in prison sufferred, the better for the cause ; but it had struck her, and was beginning to strike people all over England, as a travesty of justice.

"I would like to ask our kind King to interfere," said Mrs. Fawcett, "in pleading that the imprisoned suffragists should be treated as first-class misdemeanants. I don't think he can look on and see the daughter of Richard Cobden treated like a common convict.

Answering the question why did she herself not adopt the methods of the suffragettes, Mrs. Fawcett said she had not found any very satisfactory answer. The only answer she could give was that every citizen should obey the law of the land, and they therefore ought to exercise every from of constitutional method in influencing public opinion before adopting unconstitutional ones.

A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The constitutional method that had not been exhausted, added Mrs. Fawcett, was that introduced by Miss Roper and Miss Gore Booth, the financing of Parliamentary candidates, whose business would be, when returned, to exert every effort to push forward the women's suffrage cause in Parliament. By this method women suffragists could put all the force and vigour they liked into the women's suffrage agitation without adopting unconstitutional methods.

Masculine support was forthcoming in the persons of Mr. J. S. Fletcher, M. P., and the Rev. Russell Wakefield. The latter referred to the new methods, remarking that unhappily in this country it was only by such actions that reforms could be obtained. It was all very well to blame these ladies and to say they had not shown perfect taste and absolute refinement, but they could turn round and say. "We are sacrificing ourselves." He protested most strongly against the way in which they were being treated in prison, and he hoped that strong protests might be made, not only by the King, but by the English people.

In closing the meeting, Miss Emily Davies (who presided) deprecated methods of lawlessness, and expressed herself as much in favour of the humble procedure of spade work, of persecuting, plaguing, or gently persuading M. Ps.

THE RACING CASE.

"The Indian Daily News'" Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The "Indian Daily News" says :—With reference to Reuter's telegram concerning Captain N. Money the following announcement appeared in the Calcutta Turf Club Racing Calender of the 15th of November :—

The name of the following person has been removed from the list of defaulters for bets and lotteries : name Lieutenant N. E. Money :

Meeting—Umballa Spring year 1891, and Meerut spring year 1891.

The name of the following person has been removed from the unpaid forfeit list :—Name Lieut. N. E. Money.

Meeting—Umballa Spring year 1891—amount Rs. 113.

Meerut Spring year 1891—amount Rs. 24.

The Calcutta Turf Club being amongst the Clubs which are on a reciprocal basis with the Jockey Club, the N. H. Co. and, I believe, also the I. N. H. Co., the lists of all persons who are under any disability in India are presumably posted at Weatherby's, etc. Captaian Money's default is eighteen years old, and it is conceivable, therefore, that his small lottery account escaped his memory, but Weatherbys are to blame for not having detected it for all these years.

NEW PENSION RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the introduction of a new rate of pension of £438 a year for Officers of the Indian Army who have completed 26 years' service for Indian pension.

LADY IN A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Reckless Driving in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Last evening Mrs. Barrow, a nurse in the Residency General Hospital, was driving towards the Eden Gardens, when a *ghari* driven in a reckless manner collided with her *tumtum* throwing her out. Mrs. Barrow sustained a somewhat serious injury to her wrist and a wound on her head, and lay for some minutes unconscious on the ground while the *ghari* drove on and disappeared. But it is hoped that the driver may yet be identified.

SIR ARTHER LAWLEY AT MADRAS.

Governor's Reply to Deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS NOVEMBER 21.

In the course of a lengthy reply to a large and representative deputation of the community of Madura which waited on the Governor yesterday the latter replied approving of the appointment of Hindustani Munshis in Government and Aided institutions where they have been proved necessary. Regarding the representation of Mahomedans in the various Councils, Legislative or otherwise, or in the services of Government, His Excellency had little to say. "So far as the Legislative Council is concerned, one nomination in hands of the Governor" he said "has been bestowed on a member of your community. In regard to the District Board and Municipality here, there are in each two Mahomedan representatives, and considering the population of Mahomedans in this district I do not think you can complain of inadequate representation in your Councils for local self-government. In regard to the question of appointments in the Provincial Civil Service let us take first the proportions of Mahomedans in this Presidency. In the matter of population you will find that Mahomedans represent 6·42 of the population. Turning to the list of the Civil Service you will find in the ranks of what is known as Superior Service, the number of Mahomedans to be just over four thousand which represents 14 per cent. of that Service. You see, therefore, that you have really the number of appointments there in greater proportion than that of your population. When you came to the higher grades, the number of Mahomedans rapidly decreases until at last in the highest grades it comes almost to vanishing point. That I allow : but what I want to impress upon you is that the Government have so far in the past shown no desire to shut the door in your face. On the contrary they have opened it as wide as they could." His Excellency then referred to the report of the Educational Conference recently held at Vellore and asked what was the trend of all the resolutions submitted there ?

It pointed out in the first place to the sense of awakening on the part of your community. Speaker after speaker pointed to the fact that latterly the Mahomedans of this country had shown apathy and indifference as to what was going on elsewhere and in regard to education they clung to old methods and were inclined to hold aloof from new ones. The next point a most hopeful and satisfactory one—was the determination to which expression was given that the Mahomedans of this country should awaken from their apathy and set themselves the work to revise the curriculum of education, adopt new methods and bring themselves into line with the other communities. Gentlemen, I welcome those expressions. There is no desire or intention on the part of Government to assume any exclusive attitude towards the members of your community. We, as the Government, are naturally jealous on the quality of our administration. In selecting officials we strive to obtain men of capacity and character, because upon officials themselves will depend the quality of our administration. I have no doubt whatever that before long, your community will cease to be able to allude themselves, as you do in your Address, as being in a backward position. In your efforts believe me, you have my own deep and personal sympathy.

CANTONMENT WATER-SUPPLY.

Increase of the Water-Tax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 21,

At a meeting of the Rangoon Cantonment Committee the President, Colonel Fenton, said that since the water supply had been introduced in the Cantonment, the Government wanted to raise by 5 per cent. the Water tax from Officers who were not taxed but received water. They had taps in the compounds. The Water-Supply was not extended to houses. The town people were paying 5½ per cent. for house-connections. As the residents of the Cantonment did not have house connections, it seemed unfair that Officers should be called upon to pay the same taxes as others who got water laid on in their bathrooms. Some officers were taxed by the Government, while others were not, and that was one of the reasons why there was so much discontent. This matter, Colonel Walters thought, should be referred to the Secretary of State in India. The Government in some Cantonments made provision for water. When their original consolidated pay was fixed, the Government ought to have seen that allowance was made for water which should be included in their house allowance. He did not think the Government carried out the contract under which British Officers came to Burma from home. Water-tax ought to be paid by the Government. It would be, no doubt, difficult to put the matter right. It will be seen that Government had no right to charge Officers a tax for water; if the Government provided Officers with a house it was their business to supply them with water.

The President said he was afraid that he was not of the view of the Government of India, who had distinctly laid down that only a certain class of persons where to get water free and officers were not included in the category. He deemed it extremely hard that while in one Cantonment Officers paid nothing for water, yet in a cantonment like Rangoon, while, the living was costly, they had to pay a water-tax.

The Secretary suggested that the Committee might invite objections, which would then be considered. Colonel Walters was of the opinion that the interests of Officers were not considered sufficiently when it was proposed to fix a 5 per cent. water-tax.

The Committee resolved that in view of the fact that the Municipal tax of 5½ per cent, afforded occupants house-connections, whereas the Cantonment supply only gave compound connections, by which many houses had no stand-posts within their limits. The maximum tax which ought to be levied, seeing the occupants were not saved any expense in the way of water-supply should, be 2 per cent. on the rent leviable upon each buildings and in the case of Officers upon the rent recoverable from them.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Endowment of a Gold Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 21.

Rai Bahadur Mela Ram's Sons have endowed in the Punjab University a Gold Medal, to be called "The Rivaz Mela Ram Medal." The Medal will be awarded to the best pass in the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching. It will be awarded on the results of the examinations held in 1905 and 1906. Cost of endowment is Rs. 2,900 and the Lieut. Governor has consented to the association of his name with the Medal.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University has appointed a special sub-committee to look into the question of the Oriental College with particular reference to the scheme of studies and staff and the cost of maintenance. The members are Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Mr S. Robson, Rai Sahib Kunj Behari Thapar, Lala Shadi Lal, Lala Tujaram, Mian Muhammad Shafi, Maulavi Fazal din and A. C. Woolnor, Principal of the College.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Opening of the East India Grand Chord Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Sir Andrew Fraser returns to Calcutta from a tour on the 29th November, but it is understood that he proceeds to Gya on December 5th to meet the Viceroy at the opening of the East India Grand Chord Line. A large number of official and unofficial guests have been invited down to the ceremony.

"THE TRIUMPH OF WOMAN."

(From a Woman to Women),

What a startling declaration !

And yet, the triumph of woman is even now coming to pass ; her vindication, her recognition, is in reality, only the outcome of an old belief, the triumph and glory of pain ! Most people now realise that pain or suffering is one of the greatest spiritual forces in the world.

That it is a blessing in disguise, a great and wondrous gift, that rightly understood, bringeth in its wake the glory and the Kingdom of God.

And as surely as I write this now, and as surely as love spreads, and the deep hidden meaning of life becomes revealed, in the new knowledge that is breaking upon us ! so surely and simultaneously will the triumph of woman be accomplished ! But the triumph will be a burden of greatness, for there is never an advancement but it brings its corresponding responsibility ; and in this case the responsibility is of a solemnity beyond comparison. It is God's free gift to women, their birth-right ; to be obtained through through pain love, and by the growth of spirituality. Take care that you sell not "this birthright for a mess of pottage," now, and in the long years that are coming. For the triumph will only come, when the sex is ready and worthy to receive it, and it seems as if many in their misdirected ardour, were doing all they could to hinder its advancement.

I wonder if those women suffragettes who have lately been making themselves so conspicuous by unseemly disturbances, realise how they are ridiculing their cause, injuring the reputation of their sex, and incurring the indignation of all true women. You ask for liberty, for justice, for equal rights, for complete emancipation ; and all broad-minded people agree with you. But the means you are using to gain this end, are despicable, are beneath contempt, are an outrage on propriety and decency! Do you think by hitting policemen, by behaving like Street Arabs, instead of like ladies, that you further your cause ? You may think you are acting nobly ; let me tell you, you are not only acting foolishly but despicably ! You may think that by defying the law, and suffering the penalty for so doing, that you are thereby becoming a martyr for your cause. But even though the cause is a right one, it is a mistaken martyrdom. "The end never justifies the means."—Only be patient, the triumph of woman is at hand Of that I am sure, but you cannot hasten it ; all great social revolutions, all up-heavals, all reform, come gradually and at their appointed time. Individual culture amongst women, is what is so badly needed.

It tends to produce self-control, and self-control is one of the most necessary qualities ; how can you expect to train your children aright, to fulfil your social duties aright, to make wise laws, until you have learnt to control your own nature. The only force that will eventually gain the day, is the force of moral worth ! You are born a woman, and a woman's mission is to elevate. Herein lies her triumph, the triumph of all womanhood ! But do you really consider it elevating, to squall in the street, to molest harmless speakers, to behave in fact like a lot of unruly school boys? And this, in the cause of liberty and equality, when your behaviour is all the time an object lesson, proving your total inequality ! Oh ! unwise and foolish virgins, how can you be so mistaken, so short-sighted, so ludicrous ! I know it is hard to be patient, nought harder in this world; but womankind as a whole, is not yet ripe enough, or cultured enough, or generous minded enough to frame laws. How many women read the papers, study the social questions of our time, are broadminded enough to judge of them from an impartial and unbiassed stand-point? Equality with men, by all means, now and at once !

Our marriage and divorce laws are a disgrace to a civilised country, but all broad-minded men see that as plainly as do the women. Equality has come in the spirit, it only remains for the fruits of the spirit, the tangible results, to come into force and power ! But you in your foolishness, are killing the chivalry of men, and let me tell you with the death of chivalry, goes also the flower of manhood ! For chivalry brings out all that is best in man: it is his buckler, his sword, his might; though modern men and women may not realise it as such ! Do you know those words of Ruskin, I would all women carried them in their hearts ? "The soul's armour is never well set to the heart, unless a Woman's hand has braced it !—and it is only when she braces it loosely, that the honour of manhood fails." —Do you realise yet, the depth of your responsibility, the greatness of your mission oh you women of the twentieth century? Dare you shirk your duties, forego your penalties, cast away your crown, the crown of triumphant, perfected womanhood !—"A little child shall lead you."—Aye, and in all verity a little child shall lead us all ! Does not motherhood bring out all man's chivalry, all his manhood, all his strength, all his greatness? Can he not but think tenderly, compassionately of her, who has suffered so much ? And of her, what can we say for her? But that motherhood is the crown of her life !

No woman however callous, however petty, however unintelligent, has gone through the anguish, the wonder, the glory, and joy of motherhood, without realising somewhat, the solemnity of life ; without being purified by that shadow of death, without being elevated by her sufferings, and the pure contact of a newly born soul ! Oh, God's wisdom His indeed wonderful ; His purposes so plainly displayed ; His love so clearly portrayed throughout all our limitations if only we would see it. He gave men suffering, he gave the world pain, out of His love, and out of His understanding, that we might find Him and His truth. God must love us very much to make us suffer so!

And to women He gave added suffering, not because they are lower than men ; but because they had in the world a mission to perform, and that mission to elevate all humanity !

We are not on an equality physically. Nature has decreed and in no uncertain voice, that women shall bear the greater burden. Man has been made for the rougher uses of life, and women for the softer The reason is, I think, not difficult to find. We are to help each other, be comrades to each other.

Woman is to raise man's more material temperament, to the level of her own spirituality ; and through her pain, by her suffering, by self-immolation, and more especially by her motherhood shall she attain that pre-eminence! It used to seem, and must appear to many even now, unjust, unfair, cruel, that women should have to suffer so terribly, that the weakest should also have to bear the most grievous burdens. But nought in the Universe has been planned without a great and wondrous purpose. Woman was given added suffering that it should be the means to elevate her, and through her all mankind !

We have borne our cross all these many weary years, all these long centuries of martyrdom, resignedly, apathetically ; let us now, by the light of this greater knowledge, bear it gladly and triumphantly. Man has added in his ignorance, in the generations past, still yet more burdens, on to her, who was in the future to be, his comrade and counsellor.

Eastern nations, are as yet in that stage, far behind us in civilisation, in social morality, in the tolerance of Ethics. For them their day of greatness has not yet dawned; they have not yet awoken from their long slumber—the slumber of ignorance, of prejudice, of fanaticism ! We are awakening, slowly, gradually, triumphantly, and in the redemption of women, lies its culminating and decisive force ! The triumph of woman is an event that will cause all true-hearted, earnest minded women more cause for humility, more cause for fearfulness than for joy ; the responsibility it entails is so boundless, the whole future greatness of humanity so dependent on it ! Are we ready, are we prepared, are we worthy to receive such a gift? Are our woman hands pure enough, strong enough, to carry its grandeur, nobly, fittingly, and as becomes the future queens of the world ?

Let us make preparation for it when it shall come, and then as equals with man, as his comrade, as his friend, as his helpmate, and as the good directing influence of the entire world ; we shall fulfil our destiny, complete the mission we were sent to perform, glorify the cause of humanity, lift up weary souls to God ! Only by our own spiritual elevation, by our own individual greatness, by our own humility, by our own purity ; by love, by truth, by holiness, can we rightly wear that crown, rightly influence the spiritual elevation of all mankind, and thus realise the triumph of Woman.

M. DE VERE.

CEYLON HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

In addition to Mr. James' horses, Nightingale and Aufait, Mr. de Soysa's horse Footprint, has arrived by the "City of Corinth." Footprint will be trained by Mr. Harper. Though entered for the Viceroy's Cup, Mr. de Soysa's horse is intended for some of the big handicaps.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, NOVEMBER 17.

THE NIZAM.

THE Nizam has signified his intention of going to Sardarnagar—a village about twelve miles to the south of the City, and of staying there a few weeks. Arrangements have accordingly been made and the roads have been put in order for motor traffic. In all probability His Highness will proceed there this evening or to-morrow.

NAWAB IMAD-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

It is said that the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction, who is at present on leave, had sent in his application to retire from the service, but that His Highness was pleased to express the wish that he would continue in the service. The Nawab has been in indifferent health for some time past.

MR. H. C. COONEY.

The news has gained currency, and has caused great satisfaction, that, notwithstanding the fuss that has been made by the Educational Department, His Highness has been pleased to sanction Mr. Cooney's increase of salary. He is one of the oldest educationists here, having spent over a quarter of a century in the education of the youths of Hyderabad, and any substantial appreciation of his claims by the Government cannot but be a source of pleasure to his numerous friends and pupils. The Nizam College is the most expensive establishment of the kind in India—a comparison with the cost of similar institutions in British India shews the proportion to be ten to one ; and yet no difficulties were raised in regard to such matters by the authorities when the question of increasing the salary of their friends and favourites came under consideration as has been done in Mr. Cooney's case, who is a really deserving man and has won and earned whatever advancement he has received. It is a pity that the authorities did not continue their researches a little further and report the results to the Government, who would then have had an idea of the exact state of affairs of the College, both during and since the time of the late Mr. Hodson.

P. W. D., GENERAL BRANCH.

Mr. Fazil Muraj has been appointed Superintending Engineer of the General Branch of the Hyderabad Public Works Department. It is nearly a month since he arrived at headquarters, but as the term of Mr. Perram's charge of the General Branch has not yet expired, he has not taken over charge. He is at present attending to urgent miscellaneous work and will take over formal charge on the 2nd proximo.

THE MANJERA PROJECT.

The Manjera scheme has attained completion and His Highness has been pleased to promise to open the Canal himself within a few weeks. It is to be named the "Mahboob Canal" after His Highness, and the opening ceremony will take place a few miles from the town of Medak. The Nizam has signified his intention of motoring to the place from Hyderabad. The Road-maintenance establishment of the P. W. D. is therefore in a flutter, and strenuous efforts are being made to get the roads into proper condition, which means a great deal in these parts, where roads are things of imagination rather than of reality and utility.

Apropos of the motor, its introduction is destined to be a boon to Hyderabad and it is likely to be regarded with veneration by His Highness' ryots. Ever since the introduction of Motors, His Highness has practically given up driving in carriages ; and as he is of late often disposed to drive out of the City, the roads are attended to more carefully, not only in the City but in the outskirts as well. And as it is not unlikely that His Highness may be disposed to motor to more distant parts than hitherto, as is intended in the above case, the authorities are giving attention to the state of the roads elsewhere. The Inspector-General has been supplied with a motor for touring round the Dominions, and the Superintending Engineer has also been allowed to provide himself with one. These, at any rate, are expected to use their motors, and how could they do so without roads ?

The authorities will doubtless have to let bygones be bygones, so far as the amounts supposed to have been spent upon the maintenance of roads in the districts. According to the P. W. D. Budget and other official records, there is no dearth of roads on paper ; but in practice there is nothing of the sort. In many places, there is no trace of a road where it ought to be. It is not therefore unlikely that there will be fresh constructions of roads where they were supposed to exist. This means fresh outlay, but there will be the consolation that some return will exist for the amount spent, in the feture, at least.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS' ACT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Associated Exchange Banks to Government, dated November 14 :—

Sir,—A sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce of this Port was recently appointed to report on the proposed alterations and additions to the Presidency Banks' Act of 1876 and as a result of their deliberations the General Committee of the Chamber addressed Government through you approving in general of the suggested amendments to the Act, with the exception of one point, practically summed up in the last paragraph of their letter to you of 8th instant, in the request "that the question of allowing the Presidency Banks to borrow in London be again considered."

Now, as the local representatives of the Exchange Banks carrying on business in India, and as members of the Chamber, we wish to entirely dissociate ourselves from any participation in the expression of opinion on this point, and in view of the decision arrived at by the Chamber would call your attention to the one-sidedness of the sub-committee of five appointed, which included the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay and the Secretary and Treasurer of the same institution.

No further reason in favour of any change exists now than has done heretofore ; the risk in Exchange is possibly less, but it still exists in a quite sufficient degree to lend ample force to the then Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India, dated 16th September 1862, in which he deprecates Government balances and Treasury business being entrusted to any Bank not restricted to legitimate Banking operations such as those transacted by the bank of England or the Bank of Bengal as heretofore constituted, a view with which the Government of India entirely concurred.

The legitimate function of the Exchange Banks is to finance the external trade of the country, and this we maintain they are quite capable of, and are doing, and if Government are to be asked to allow the Presidency Banks to go outside their proper sphere and operate in Exchange, it is only reasonable to assume that Exchange Banking is no longer to be regarded as a disqualification for Government business, and in that case Exchange banks should likewise be allowed a fair share of Government business and Government balances. We have had recent evidence that Government are little inclined to place any business with the Exchange Banks, in the instructions issued to the Bombay Port Trust that all their balances and surplus cash must be deposited with the Bank of Bombay. The Exchange Bank, have always conducted their business to the satisfaction of the Mercantile Community, and we hope that Government will never permit privileged and State aided institutions to compete in their particular field of operations.

STRANDED EUROPEANS IN COLOMBO.

The following details are given in the Vagrant Commissioner's Report :—The years 1905 showed a large increase in the number of stranded cases of European and other foreign nationalities. From a return furnished by the Friend-In-Need Society the following is the number of applications from persons stranded in Ceylon for relief to that Society :—

1901	298
1902	355
1903	407
1904	305
1905	709

The figures for the first six months of 1906 were 174. These cases are, however, rarely houseless. The Salvation Army gives shelter to a large proportion of these people, and it is but seldom that vagrant Europeans are found lying in street verandahs, on door steps, &c., at night, as is the case with the Tamil immigrants. It is suggested that the abnormal increase of applications in 1905 was due to an influx of sailors and others from the Far East who had been engaged for the voyage out to Japan, and had there been discharged on the completion of their engagement.

POONA OUT OF SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

Some two or three letters ago I happened to mention the fact that "all racing was over in Poona till next year." I should have said the big meeting is over, etc, as on Saturday, the 12th a cross country race for British troops took place. The distance was five miles over the 'Nagar road and after skirting the Cavalry lines, finished on the Sholapur Road. The teams which took part were the 2nd Royal Scots, the East Lancashire the Connaught Rangers and the 93rd Highlanders. The Start was made at 4-30 and the starter was Colonel Fitzgerald. The short time the race was run in was marvellous, the shortest of all being made by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who won the 1st prize of Rs. 200 presented by the Divisional and Brigade Staffs, Poona Division. A sad sequel to this race occurred on the evening of the same day when the death of a young officer belonging to the East Lancashires happened. It appears that Lieutenant Graham, a subaltern of great promise, started to follow the competitors, when in negotiating a water jump his horse fell and threw him violently on his head. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and died in a few hours from concussion of the brain. The sad and sudden news of his death was received with great sorrow and almost all the officers of the different corps in the Garrison followed his body to its last resting place next day, and as the "Last Post" sounded over his grave, all felt the deep pain of losing such a bright happy young officer and friend at the early age of 27. He was the son of a Glasgow clergyman for whom much sympathy is felt.

The result of of the play of Saturday (10th) for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament ended in a win for the Signallers with 2 goals to the East Lanc's *Nil*. The latter team were not playing in their usual good form and it was a "cert" for the Signaller from the start. The first half of the game showed rather a want of spirit and up to the time the whistle went one goal only had been scored. The second half opened with a more lively exhibition of skill. Both teams were on the alert and warmed up considerably, giving the spectators a greater interest in the game. In hitting away the ball from a dangerous proximity to the goal one of the East Lanc's accidentally struck Lieutenant Wells across the knee and completely disabled him for a time : play ceased for a few minutes but after a bit the tussle was renewed but was of rather a desultory character and was not altogether one of the most fascinating games in the tournament. In the second ground the same afternoon a team of British Officers of the Indian Army played against the Bombay Preventive Service. This game all through was a good one and the officers although beaten after a hard fight, played up well. The Customs team had a splendid goal keeper who defended grandly all through, and the game ended in 2 goals to the Customs and *nil* to the Indian Officers. A large number of Service people witnessed this game throughout. It showed some brilliant play on both sides and so far has been the most interesting game to watch during the tournament. The next day's play, the second round of the tournament began. It was between the Bombay Customs Officers and the Royal Field Artillery on one ground and the 93rd Highlanders against the Poona Volunteers on the other. The play of the latter two teams was very interesting and exciting but towards the end, the 93rd proved too much for their opponents and scored two goals in succession just before time was up and thus won their match as the Volunteers, in spite of vigorous onslaughts, were unable to score at all. The Bombay Customs Officers won their game with comparative ease; although the resistance of the R.F.A. was great, their every effort seemed futile and the Customs had the best of the game, played strong and well, and beat their opponents at every point. The game ended in four goals to the Customs and *nil* to the R. F. A.

On the 13th the winners of their respective games were the Leicesters against the Signallers who it will be remembered beat the East Lanc's and this game ended in a victory for the Leicestershire Regiment by 3 goals to nil. The moment after the game opened the Leicesters assumed the aggressive and in spite of many a noble effort on the part of the Signallers, they scored their 3rd goal just as the whistle sounded at the end of the second half of the game, the Signallers up to which time had only scored one goal ; and thus ended a display of pluck and perserverance on the part of the Signallers to whom the greatest credit is due for the admirable struggle they made, as after all they are but a scratch team and it was most sporting of them to enter into the struggle for the Aga Khan Cup. It gave Poona during the Silly Season something worth talking about. On Wednesday 14th the game between the Mounted Infantry *versus* the Connaught Rangers started on the 1st ground at 4-45. The M. I. at the beginning looked a bit dangerous and kept the Connaughts playing up like anything ; towards half-time both teams made a desperate struggle and the Rangers getting the better luck scored two goals to the one of the Mounted Infantry. At the reopening, the game was fast and exciting, every effort was applauded by the admirers of either side ; on they fought and the struggle was a grand display of good endurance on both sides; indeed, towards the end of the game the excitement was intense as the M. I, did their best to be even with their adversaries but time was up without levelling the scores and the goals ended with three to the Rangers and two to the Mounted Infantry.

On Friday the Royal Scots played against the Bombay Customs who did not have anything of a chance. The Royal Scots harassed their opponents from the start and maintained a desperate attack, but a foul given against them during the first half of the game gave the Customs a chance, but nothing more than a few fierce exchanges followed and up to half-time neither side had scored. On resuming play the Customs spent all their skill in working the ball out of danger, but a piece of really smart work on the part of the Scots who worked the ball to the left wing and dribbled it up into the shooting base, shot it clear in amidst great applause : and so ended the only game for that day. Saturday (17th) the Leicestershire Regiment played against the 93rd Highlanders.

We are all sorry, indeed, to bid farewell to such a kind genial friend to everyone as Mr. Simcox is—he has gone alas to take over charge of the Eastern Khandesh Division and has handed over the work he has been keeping warm, to its rightful owner, Mr. Carmichael who arrived by the mail of Friday, the 9th November. Many of us can speak in glowing terms of many a hospitable entertainment enjoyed with Mr. Simcox as their host, and where in the annals of social history can a kinder heart be found than that which beats beneath the smiling exterior of *La belle Femme !* Mrs. Simcox takes with her the love and respect of all who knew her, and may they both live to enjoy the hospitality and kindness they know so well how to bestow on others.

The annual prize-giving at the Taylor High School took place on Friday, the 9th, when Bishop Robinson presided. A great many supporters of the school were there as well as many who went for the love of the little ones who all appeared prettily frocked and brushed up to celebrate what to them, is of as much importance as the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is to the many teams that enter. The proceedings opened with a well carried out programme by the upper and lower branches of the school in which the youngsters acquitted themselves with great skill. The Principal then read the school report which on the whole was exceedingly creditable and reflected much credit on the untiring zeal displayed by the Principal and her staff. The Bishop seemed much pleased with the progress made and thanked the school executive and all friends and supporters who so readily did everything in their power to forward the religious and secular training of some of the embryo supporters of our Empire !

"The changes and chances of this mortal life" forbids one asking the why and the wherefore of things and leaves us only to report on the sudden transfiguration of bodies. I hear our friend Lieut. Uniacke is about to discard his well-worn tunic and "take the jacket" as the saying goes—in other words—to desert the Field Artillery for the Royal Horse. The uniform is certainly more becoming, but let us remind our friend in Shakespeare's words : "That often have I heard it told : All that glitters is not gold." !

In station orders I see the refreshing announcement that "from this date cloth Mess dress will be worn etc." To read it almost makes one feel cooler weather is with us. Such a lot can be imagined, that reading an order (which will probably make many an honest Englishman sweat!) brings joy to the heat-saturated body of the reader. Poona is nothing if not exact, and is not this the 13th of November ? Does it matter if the sun burns and

scorches with its fierce rays? Still—cloth must be worn—the order has gone forth: cold weather begins now. Is not this the 13th of November?

Invitations were sent out a few days ago from Colonel Addington and the officers of the Royal Artillery to a Bumble-puppy Gymkhana for to-day, Saturday the 17th, and all of us went to it, and if somewhat childish, still it was most enjoyable, for who among us considers himself too old to laugh at the ridiculous struggles at The Fish Pond Stakes when impossible lines are handed to indifferent fishermen and in spite of laughter and fun queer parcels are fished out of some strange *pharce* and odd soles are sometimes caught as well. Then again tilting at the ring for ladies is always a pretty sight and the results of the "Education Stakes" must rejoice the heart of Professor Selby himself! Refreshments *ad. lib.*, charming music and the genial hospitality of the officers caused us all to enjoy one of the most pleasant of after-season entertainments that has taken place yet. At this time of the year dress is a feature of study to those sufficiently educated to know the difference between furs and frills. One lady passes looking charming in cool muslin, with perhaps a light lace thrown across her shoulders for warmth! Another close behind follows, wrapped in cloth and nestling in a stole of costly furs, a picture complete (but for the incongruity of the summer hat) for England at the same season. Then again I noticed more than one semi-transparent lace yoke through which the bare shoulders could be seen regardlessly inviting all the ills from cold that flesh is heir too. It is, in fact a time when one can easily detect the foolish Virgins and separate them from the wise ones. I was going to ask you to rejoice with me, in that we are getting freer from plague in Poona and that the awful death rate is diminishing not only because there are not so many left to die, but because the disease is getting under way a bit and bending to the treatment of so many skilled men. To-day, however, brings us a report of the sudden death of another much respected European Lady, the wife of Mr. McPlimmer for years manager of the Poona Branch of Messrs. Phillips establishment in Arsenal Road. The Lady was only ill for about 30 hours and great sympathy is felt for the family. So you see—even yet we still wonder who the next victim will be?

W. A.

MYSTERY AND MAGIC.

Mr. Harold Thurston's Visit.

ON Monday next the "Napoleon of the world's magicians" arrives in Bombay, and will stay one week, giving entertainments at the Gaiety Theatre Hall. Mr. Harold Thurston—who is an Englishman—is making a tour of the world, and comes here from Calcutta, where he has had a splendid reception. Those who may not have read of this master-magician's record will be interested to learn he has appeared with unvarying success before King Edward VII., President Loubet, the Emperor William II., the Czar, the Emperor Franz Joseph I., the Shah, the late King Christian IX., King Oscar, King George of Greece, King Leopold II., and the Crown Prince of Siam. With such recommendations, we feel sure his reception in Bombay will be an appreciative one. Several other artistes accompany Mr. Thurston. Speaking of the performance, a Manila paper says:—The programme commenced with a number of original card passes which were so well done as to draw considerable applause. To enumerate and dwell on each individual act performed by Thurston would be impossible in the space of this article, but every one called forth well merited applause. "Princess Kiyo" in the first part of the programme raised the mysterious element of the performance to a high pitch, In this act a young lady is placed in a box and hoisted into the flies and a large trunk, which has been suspended from the ceiling of the theatre from the commencement of the performance, is lowered by guiding ropes to the stage. Upon being opened this trunk is found to contain two other trunks, one inside the other and from the smaller of the three steps out the young lady who had just been hoisted in a box to the flies.

Thurston completed the first part of his programme with that wonderful act, "creation." This act is the producing in a glass tank, filled almost to the brim with water, a young lady who shows remarkable endurance in keeping under water. He performed the act twice, giving every advantage to the audience to follow him during the second production. In each case the young lady stepped from the tank dripping wet.

In the second part a slight diversion was created by Winfield Blake and Miss Maude Amber doing a turn described as "a few moments of light and airy conversation," with a musical termination. The audience was loath to let the pair go and they had to respond to several encores. The Edisonograph was much enjoyed and the pictures may easily be said to be the best ever produced in Manila. The part was closed with some Chinese magic.

The programme was completed with a large number of more amazing stunts by Thurston, and those which called forth more general admiration were the inexhaustible cocoanut and the wonder of all wonders, "Amazement." To describe these illusions is impossible and they must be seen to be appreciated. "Amazement" is the suspension of a young woman in mid air and, after passing all sorts of things through the space around her, a hoop is passed over her head and drawn over her feet to illustrate that she is not suspended by any unseen support. The entertainment is the best of its kind ever seen. Mr. Thurston is truly, "The World's Master Magician."

THE INDIAN DEPUTATION TO LORD ELGIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As one of the first Indian Settlers in East Africa and one who has laboured no little to introduce modern civilising agencies in that part of the world, will you permit to draw the attention of your readers to the Indian Deputation which is now in England and which is shortly to be received by the Colonial Secretary.

The subjects of the Deputation are not indeed to obtain equal rights with the Colonials in British Colonies in Africa but only to secure a fair treatment of the Indian Subjects of the King-Emperor. In other words, the poor Indians ask nothing more of their Colonial fellow-subjects than "to live and let live."

The Colonials are naturally doing everything in their power to defeat the aim and end of the Deputation. They have sent a telegram to Lord Elgin expressive of their entire dissent with Indian aspirations. Now, sir, I suggest it is must desirable that a meeting of the citizens of Bombay should be at once held in Bombay and a cablegram be sent to Lord Elgin expressing the sympathy of all India with the aim of the Deputation. I am surprised nothing has been done as yet in that direction by the Congress leaders, though meetings are held by them daily for objects far less urgent and important from a national point of view. Where is Sir Ferozeshah? Where are Messrs. Gokhle and Wacha, Tilak and Khare?

The overwhelming majority of the Indians in African Colonies are Mahomedans, and I am therefore justified in appealing particularly to the leaders of the Moslem public opinion in Bombay to do their duty at this time.

The recent Deputation to the Viceroy has been a complete success. I would beg Moulin Rafiuddin Ahmed, Nawab Masnulla, Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Syed Zien Edroos and other representatives of the community in the viceregal deputation to show their sympathy with their struggling co-religionists in African Colonies at the present moment.

In conclusion, I beg to state that whatever the leaders resolve to do, they should lose no time in doing.—Yours, etc.

A. M. JEEWANJEE,
Mombassawalla.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 27th October last, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 242,413 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 714 in the earnings.

A telegram through Reuter's agency states that the mineowners on the Rand explain that the number of white men employed in the non-producing mines decreased by 1,376 from the 1st of April to the end of October, while for the same period there was an increase of 403 white men in the producing mines. The *Times* states that the statistics for September show that, despite the stoppage of development work, owing to the labour question hanging in the balance, 4,000 more whites have been directly employed on the Rand since the Chinese arrived in June, 1904.

PROSECUTION OF THE NATIVE PAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 21.

Complaint has been filed in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, by Captain Mckechnie, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Jullundur Cantonment, against the joint editors and printer of the Lahore "Tribune" in respect to certain articles published in that paper during May relative to the death of the punkha coolie in the R. A. lines, who, the paper insinuated, had been killed by Gunner, notwithstanding that complainant and the Senior Medical Officer had deposed at the inquest that the death of the coolie was due to double pneumonia.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Mant, continued, on Tuesday, the hearing of the charge against "The Punjabi." Evidence was given by numerous Head Constables, Sergeants of Police and Police Constables, also by Rambardars and others, as to the finding of the body of Constable Lafat Ali, who, the paper alleged, had been shot by Mr. Spencer, D. S. P., Multan, in 1899. All evidence tended to show that Lafat Ali had mounted a horse, which was a notorious budmash, without orders to do so, and had fallen off and been dragged and killed. Witnesses discribed the condition of the ground where the body had been found, the state of body and the clothes. The case was adjourned till to-day.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF EAST BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Arrival at Silchar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of East Bengal and Assam, arrives at Silchar on the 29th. The arrival will be public, but no address will be presented.

PROPOSED ARCHÆOLOGICAL OFFICE IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

It is proposed to construct a suitable Archæological Office in Mandalay, it is stated at a cost of Rs. 2,30,000,

NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, NOVEMBER 21.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur, who leaves India this month on a Hajpilgrimage, will first visit Medina and go thence to Mecca about the third week in January. Places of importance on the way will be visited.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA. NOVEMBER 21.

We learn that Mr. Samuel, M. P., who was coming on to India this cold weather, has wired his acceptance of the Presidentship of the third All India Temperance Conferance to be held at Calcutta during the Christmas week.

TWENTY-SECOND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The office of the 22nd Indian National Congres has been located at 62 Bowbazar Street. All Communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, and all remittances made to the Treasurers, at the above address.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members were: Sir Sassoon David, Sir Bhalchandra krishna, Mr. W. L. B, Souter, Mr. James Mcdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Drs. K, E, Dadachanji, N. N. Katrak, and D. B. P. Master, Mr. Kalliandas Kishandas, Mr. W. D. Shipperd, the Municipal Commissoner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

BUDGET ESTIMATES,

Consideration was given to the Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1907-8 prepared by the Municipal Commissioner

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, in his general remarks on the Budget Estimates as a whole, said that under the Act they could not possibly abolish the tax on cycles. Without a special intimation from the Corporation they could not abolish that tax. The speaker did not favour the reduction of tax on beer. Beer was an article of luxury and it was of the class of articles which did not benefit the poor, even though the tax thereon was either reduced or abolished. On the contrary they should have reduced the duty on sugar, which would have done well to prevent the "refund frauds." Sugar was an article consumed by the poorest of the country, and if the duty on it was reduced, the poor of the land would be greatly benefited, The speaker was against any reduction of the tax on the firewoods, because a reduction in that case did not filter down to the poorest strata of society, because the economical distribution in this city was on a different footing from that which obtained in European cities, The reduction of the tax on firewoods could only benefit merchants and men of the middle class and not the poor. Supposing a poor coolie bought fire wood worth one anna, which he generally did how was the proposed reduction to benefit him? The General Tax was a stable source of income If the reduction could not be maintained for seven years to come it would act badly, more especially when the rents in the city were rising. According to the speaker's opinion the Municipal debts, i. e., the sinking charges and the interest charges, which were put down at something like twenty-nine lakhs of rupees, should be paid by the revenue derived from the General tax. But by the reduction they did not fulfil the payment of the municipal debts. An ideal budged was one that showed taxation reduced to the minimum limit required by the Act, when the income side showed a margin over the expenditure side To him it appeared that the time was fast approaching when they would be able to frame such budget (Hear, hear) After dealing with some other items of the Budget, the Speaker congratulated Mr. Shepperd, the Municipal Commissioner, for such a good Budget as was before them. If the Municipal Commissioner made retrenchment in the expenditure, he would surely bring forward a very prosperous Budget, by which he (the Commissioner) would earn that sobriquet of prosperity as. Robinson, the great financier, did in his days. As regarded the maintenance of the roads, the speaker observed that the Wheel Tax and the tolls were not sufficient to pay the expenditure budgeted for,. They had large balances and why should they not spend larger sums of money than budgeted for towards the upkeep and maintenance of their roads,

Further consideration was postponed.

The *Englishman* this morning makes a weak apology for the Police inactivity on Tuesday in quelling the Kabuli riot, saying that they had a delicate duty to perform and acted only as they had done recently when they were defied by the Bengalee School-boy mobs. But in its own columns it gives another report of Kabuli lawlessness in Howrah and publishes a letter from a correspondent accusing the Police of cowardice and expressing a hope that stringent enquiry may be made and measures taken to prevent any possible recurrence of such cowardice as otherwise the residents may be compelled to organise measures for their own protection. There is great sense of insecurity and much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Police.

PLAGUE AT NAGPUR,

Inoculation Operations.

DR. R. D. DALAL, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. (Lond.) thus reports on the Enquiry into Anti-Plague Inoculations at Nagpur During the fifth Epidemic. (1905-1906.):—

THE plague broke out for the fifth time at Nagpur about the end of October 1905. During this epidemic which extended from the 28th October 1905 to the 30th April 1906, there were according to the Municipal Registers 5,525 cases and 5,226 deaths. The outbrake assumed an epidemic form in January, and reached its height in the week ending the 3rd March 1906, for which week the plague mortality recorded was 621.

Khan Bahadur Bezonji Dadabhoy, the energetic Manager of the Empress Mills, has all along particularly interested himself in inoculation, and by offering inducements to his mill-hands, such as the grant of two day's leave with full wages, he encouraged them to be inoculated. As a result, 1,116 mill-employes and 81 of their relatives and friends were inoculated. In additon to these, 281 persons, distributed as under, availed themselves of inoculation:—79 at Mehdi Bag, a religious Institution of the Bohra Mahomedan community. 156 at the Free Church Orpanage and Mure Memorial Hospital. 22 at Mr. Dadabhoy's bungalow in Civil Lines. 12 at Raja Sahb's Kothi, and 12 at Raja Sahib's Bada, including one municipal servant of Sitabuldi.

Thus the total number of inoculations done at Nagpur was 1.478, of whom one person had already been protected by an attack of plague a few weeks before, and is therefore excluded from consideration. The inoculations were commenced an the 3rd January 1906 and continued until the 17th March 1906. Of the total number of plague cases and deaths 173 cases and 143 deaths occurred before inoculation, and between the commencement of the inoculations and the cessation of the epidemic 5,352 cases and 5,083 deaths occurred in town. Among the 1,477 inoculated, there were 25 cases and 8 deaths; while among 124,673 uninoculated, there were 5,327 cases and 5,075 deaths,

The number of the uninoculated is arrived at by deducting the 1,477 inoculated from 126,150—the population of the whole town as ascertained by the census of 1901, excluding the populatation of a few suburban villages in which no inoculated were living. No addition or deduction on account of births and deaths since the census was taken has been made, so, of course, the number of the uninoculated is only approximate. But this is not of much importance, for owing to exodus from panic, the population of the town must have been below that of the 1901 census. The census number being used in the calculation is therefore an element favourable to the uninoculated.

The enquiry extended over seven weeks from the 25th June to the 20th August 1906. No efforts were spared to elicit full particulars, which were collected in the form of investigation sheets an investigation sheet being made out for each inoculated household, whether the plague had entered the house or not. The dates of deaths were taken from the Municipal Registers, and in a great many cases the dates of attacks were entered by asking of the informant the duration of the illness. In the course of the enquiry it appeared that several cases and deaths did not come to the notice of the Health Department, and entries regarding them were not of course found in the Registers. The dates, of such cases and deaths were entered in the investigation sheets by refference, in the case of the mill-hands, to the dates of absence in the muster rolls of the mills on account of illness or death in their families, and in the case of outsiders, i e, those not connected with the mills, by asking the informant if the case or death occurred eitbr before or after some Particular Hindu or Mahomedan holiday. It was thus clearly and definitely ascertained whether plague cases or deaths from plague, or deaths from general causes occurred during the period antecedent or subsequent to inoculation. All cases and deaths that occurred before inoculation are excluded from consideration. All cases and deaths entered in the investigation sheets were most carefully inquired into, and the statistics thus collected in the course of a minute personal investigation may be taken as fairly accurate and trustworthy, and therefore the arithmetical estimate of the relative case-incidence and case-mortality among the uninoculated and inoculated in the tables given below may be taken as reasonably correct.

It may be mentioned that some of the persons inoculated during 1906 were also inoculated during the previous epidemics at Nagpur, some as often as three and four times, and all persons that were inoculated during the previous epidemics and not inoculatdd during the last epidemic are shown in the investigation sheets as uninoculated. But the inclusion of the latter persons amongst the uninoculated people is a point in favous of the uninoculated, inasmuch as case-incidence among such people is lower than that among those whp have never been inoculated. In support of this contention attention may be invited to the Parsi Panchayet's Report of the Plague Operations for 1900-1901, from which it will be seen that immunity continues, though in silghtly less amount, even three of four years after inoculation.

Although most minute enquiries were made, appeared that not a single death or serious illness occurred from the effects of inoculation.

Throughout the enquiry, the questions ot temperature reaction, septic infection and ill-effects after inoculation were recognised as of great and chief importance. Non of ehe inoculated appeared to have suffered from any ill-effects. This obtains confirmation from the fact during the period which extended from the commencement of inoculations to the middle of August 1906, none of the inoculated died of any disease other than plague, while during the same period 30 deaths from general causes occurred amongst their uninoculated relatives living in the same houses. Of the latter number, it must be stated that only 13 deaths occurred amongst adults, two of these being from cholera, and 17 deaths occurred amongst infants.

Among the 1,478 inoculated persons, there was only one solitary case of septic infection (abscess) at the site of inoculation, which occurred in a girl at the Free Church Orphanage.

The question of temperature reaction was carefully inquirad into, and it was found that a majority of the inoculated persons reported the temperature reaction to be of a mild type.

The total number of investigation sheets made out is 1028, of which one sheet bearing serial number 124 is altogether excluded from consideration, as the inoculated persons referred to therein was, as has been already seen protected by a previous attack of plague.

The results for the entire population of Nagpure' and those obtained from 1,027 investigation sheets referring to all inoculated households, also those obtained from a classification of the investigation sheets according to the locality in which the inmates of the households lived, are summarised in tables (Printed.)

If the inoculated had suffered to the same extent as the uninoculated, they should have had 60 deaths whereas they had only 8 deaths, i, e, percentage immunity of inoculated from deaths was 86·7.

Of the 25 cases and 8 deaths among the 1,477 inoculated, 11 cases and 5 deaths occurred within 10 days of inoculation, thus giving a case mortality of 45·45 per cent. for these latter cases. These 11 cases and 5 deaths by themselves are too small to be of much statistical value, but they go to confirm what has been already proved by Colonel Bannerman, I. M. S., that in plague inoculation there is no negative phase, i. e., period of increased susceptibility following inculation, and that therefore inoculation in the incubation stage does not do any harm.

It may be intersting to note that of 1,116 inoculated employes of the Empress Mills, 6 persons died of plague, while of 2,665 uninoculated mill-hands 179 died of plague. Of the latter number 17 deaths occurred during the period antecedent to inoculation in the mills, viz., 31st January 1906, and this number is therefore excluded from consideration. If the 2,665 uninoculated mill-hands, had suffered to the same extent as the uninoculated population of she whole town after inoculation was begun, they should have had 108 deaths, but they had 162 deaths, This point is of especial interest, as it proves how erroneous is the view held by some persons that the plague does not attack mill-hands to the same extent as it affects people in other occupations.

From the results tabulated it is seen that inoculations not only reduced the case mortality, but also that there was a marked diminution in case incidence among the inoculated, no matter where they lived, whether in the town, in their own homes or in huts erected near their homes in the town, in camps, or under best sanitary conditions.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.

The following is copy of the letter of congratulations, sent to The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, from Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, President of the Bombay Presidency National Mohommedan Association.

"On behalf of the Presidency and zillah Committees of the National Mohommedan Association, I have the honour to tender you sincere congratulation upon your being raised to the Bench of the High Court of Bombay. The Mohommedans feel highly grateful that the Government have been pleased to appoint the proper person to such an honourable and responsible position. It is the wish of the members many of whom have had the benefit of your experience and leading ability as a Counsel that may you be long spared to fill this post."

The following reply was sent by Mr. Justice Davar, "I am very much obliged to the Presidency and Zillah committees of the National Mohommedan Association for their very kind message of congratulations. Will you kindly convey to the members of the Committees my most sincere thanks for their good will and kindly feelings towards me. I trust that the very cordial and friendly relations now existing between the Mohomedan and Parsi Communities will be still further comented and if I can be of any use at any time to your Association or Committees I shall place myself always at your service.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ARMY CUP.

Horses and Handicaps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 21.

The following are the horses left in for the Army Cup, with their weights, less Professional Penalties :—

Horses.	Weights.	Riders.
Peninsular II	9— 8	Captain Barrett
Marengo	10— 3	Captain Holden.
Out Off	11— 4	Mr. Elgee.
Itafaq	11— 1	Captain Milvain.
Fizzer	10—12	Hon'ble D. Bingham.
Mishall	10— 9	Mr. Passy.
Pasha	10— 9	Mr. Williams.
Cinque Ports	10— 7	Captain Johnson.
Nijidi	10— 6	Captain Jeffrey.
Silver Prince	9—11	
Lomond	9—11	Mr. Deane.
Diler Jung	9—11	Bray.
Sublime	9— 5	Melsom.
Suspender	9— 5	(*Doubtful Starter.*)
Harmony	9— 1	
Promise	10— 9	Captain Beasy.
Surkhab	10— 0	Hoyt.

Army Cup Forecast,

THE following is my forecast of the Army Cup :—

Lomond.
Sublime.
Dilerjung.

In one of my former notes, I wrote about Cinque Ports, but had to change my views on information subsequently received. I would still hold my original views about Cinque Ports if he were fit and well, but as rumour says that he is not at present in last year's form, I give his place to Lomond.

If this race result in an "upset" race and an outsider catch the Judge's eye, there is, I think. little doubt that it will lie between Cut Off and Promise—the former for choice.

"TRUE BLUE."

It transpires that Mr. Robinson will ride Cinque Ports in the Army Cup, and when this is declared the pony is likely to start very close favourite to Dilerjung.

THE CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

LUCKNOW NOVEMBER 21.

There was a very large assemblage of Society and lovers of Polo on the Mahomed Bagh Polo Stand, this afternoon, to witness the three games in the second ties for Sirdar Narain Singh's Challenge Cup Tournament. The ground is an ideal one, and the weather and Mr. Charrington's arrangements left nothing to be desired. The first game was between the Royal Dragoons, a team represented by Messrs. Sandback and Irwin, Colonel Delisle Mr. Pike (back) and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, represented by Captain Bayley, Messrs. Higgin, hon'ble Annesley and Morland (back) Umpire Captain Barrett.

The Oxfords played a splendid combined game and quite early in the game had scored three goals, while the Royals had one subsidiary and not till close of the fourth chukker, did they get their first goal by Delisle. In the fifth chukker the Oxfords got an additional goal and it was not till the sixth chukker that the Royals were able to show their best form when they contributed two goals to their score. Colonel Delisle, though playing well was seemingly off his shooting, for he missed at critical junctures. The Oxfords won by four goals to three goals and two subsidiaries.

The succeeding game was between the Sixth Cavalry represented by Messrs. Shaw and Oldham, Captain Craigie, Mr. Craster (back) and the Durham Light Infantry, represented by Mr. Festing, Colonel Mansel, Captain Jeffreys (back). Umpire : Captain Barrett. The Cavalry for whom Mr. Oldham played really well, were seriously handicapped in ponies, being short of the number, and among these were playing three raw ones. Further, they had lost the services of Major Grimston. For all this I by no means wish to detract from all credit due to the Durhams for the fine display of good polo they were exponents of. Led by their Colonel, they played a very good game all through. Scoring began very early and quickly, for in barely fifty seconds of opening of first chukker four goals were scored, three by the Durhams and one by the Cavalry. Had the Cavalry not had the disadvantage of ponies, and had there been more cohesion among the team they would have fared better, though they might not have won The Durhams had it much their own way for the most period and won by eight goals and three subsidiarics three goals and one subsidiary.

The concluding game was between the Royal Dragoons B. Team, represented by Mr. Tomkinson, Captains Lord Fitz Maurice and Godman Mr. Lambert (back) and the Civilians, represented by Messrs. Scott and Atkinson, I. C. S., Sullivan, C. E. Nayler, of the Police (back). Umpire! Colonel Delisle. This was very fast hard hitting game, and while Tomkinson bestowed a good deal of attention to Nayler the other Civilians were for most of the periods engaged in stemming the raids of the Royals in their territory. Sullivan, who was always a good player, could seldom make headways At the conclusion of the game the Royals won by five goals and six subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

SPORTING NOTES.

The all-absorbing topic of the day in racing circles throughout India at present is, of course, the Army Cup, to the exclusion of the great Viceroy's Cup, which follows a month later. Though I have given my views of this more than once, one feels certain that there would be an uproar were anything in the way of Sporting Notes to be written without mention of the Military Event at Lucknow. Rumour says that Jimmey Robinson will have the ride on the favourite, Perhaps, the fact that W. Bray, the English lad brought out by Ike Penton, has given up his mount to Jimmy Robinson, has a great deal to do with a decrease in the odds obtainable about the favourite Dilar Jung. The knowledge Jimmy has acquired in the many years he has ridden in this country as far as Arabs are concerned, is undoubtedly in the favourite's favour, and this only naturally goes a long way with the public, as what success Bray has attained has been on the horse class.

It is some time now since anything better than 6 to 4 was obtainable about Dilar Jung but I notice that some reporters will persist in quoting him at twos—several known to me will take as much of that as they can find despite the strong feeling about Pasha that exists in Lucknow. That Mr. Williams has a distinct chance of owning and riding the winner cannot be denied, and all we hear from headquarters suggests that they have found the pony to be capable of going a furlong short of a mile. He is almost sure to make the race fast, and this is all in favour of a grey for whom I have had a great fancy and who, I hear, the stable now say must run into a shop, if not win,—and that is Lomond. I made a note of Cut Off in my last and did not fancy him too much, but on reconsideration, I have come to the conclusion that he has a decided chance—in fact I think him the best outsider in the race, especially with that good horseman Mr. Elgee up, which saves 7lbs. Reviewing the entries, the race strikes me as one in which I would rather have a trifle on a good outsider than to plank on a favourite whose chances I do not consider as good as the price at which he stands suggests. There is a large field and we may be sure of a bumping start.

News has just reached me from Lucknow that the fittest of the Army Cup bunch are Dilar Jung, Lomond, Pasha, Cuique Ports and Cut Off and that these are the only ones in it. My correspondent, in fact thinks the race to be between the favourite and Pasha but as I've alread mentioned a bet at very nice odds, and worth having, is Cut Off both ways.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, who skippered the Custom's team in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament in Poona, is down again in Bombay and seems to be of the same opinion as I am, that a Bombay team will bring the Cup back. The match between the Customs and Royal Scots, I believe, was a grand one. Right through the game, neither team looked like scoring at all, the defence on both sides being most dogged. The winning goal scored by the Scots was a mostly lucky one, and is reported to be due to the custodian having let the ball through according to instructions. This is not quite correct. Certainly, there was a shout of 'Let it go,' which would have given a corner off Mr. Cadell, but that the custodian let it through on purpose is not correct. He stopped it actually, but, flustered by the shouts, was so slow in hitting out that the Scots centre forward dashed up and rushed it through.

There are many of us, who saw Poona through would have liked to have been at Lucknow on Tuesday. The two outsiders which romped home would certainly have carried a little, at nice odds, of our money, Forget-me-not, to start with, left a bitter taste in the mouths of a good few in Poona and the decisive manner in which he beat his field can be easily remembered. The other we would have had an eye on was the one whose stable has had a poor time, and that Baritone. His finishes under the judge's box in Poona were positively electrifying and so fast did he come that on the last occasion, there were many who thought he had won. The reason of this peculiar running out is that he has been accustomed to going the other way round; so that who, with this knowledge, could have failed to have a bit on him on a course that was so suitable. Old Spark was out again but his running only goes to prove those right who thought him a 'non-stayer', whereas Olga's win is another feather in Bleach's cap and a win for the popular Bombay owners, Yankee Boy sprang a surprise on them though it is surprising to see Recovery a favourite over such a short distance when Poona showed him to give more promise as a stayer. One would like to see Mr. J. D. Scott again in Bombay with his string and with them the smart American pony who used to race here with such success.

REX.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next 24th instant.

A. class Handicap Race. Course No. 6.

From Committee Vessel round S. Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock Lighthouse, leaving both to starboard; thence round and Karanja Buoy leaving it to port, and back to Committee Vessel.

Length of course 10 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

B. class Handicap Race. Course No 4 reversed.

From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, round S. Karanja Buoy leaving both to port, and back to Committee Vessel.

Length of course 7·1 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap race.

Course No. 3 From Committee Vessel round and Karanja buoy, leavig it to staiboard and back to Committee Vessel

Length of course 6·6 miles. Start at 3·45 p.m.

Time limit for all races 6·15 p m

J. E. NEEDHAM,
Hon. Sec. R.B.Y.G.C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, November 22.

294. Detail.—Friday the 23rd Inst.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress.—Plain clothes.
Subject.—Aiming drill
Saturday the 24th Inst.—The Adult companies of the Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz at 3-30 p. m.
Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order
Special carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 2-40 p. m, Railway fares will be paid for those joining the Train at Colaba, Church Gate, Grant Road, Mahaluxmi and Dadur.
Those joining the train from other Stations are requested to pay their own fares which will be refunded,
Refreshments will be provided and as many members of the Corps who can make it convenient to attend are requested to do so.
295. Proficiency Examination.—It is notified for information that an examination will be held early in February 1907, for Proficiency Certificates. Those wishing to join the class are requested to submit their names to head-quarters as early as possible.
296. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Company :—No 3986 Vol J Morgan.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 22.

75 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co—To-day Thursday the 22nd Instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 24th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort.
Parade at the Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.
No 2 Co—To-day Thursday the 22nd instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 24th instant.
Battery drill on the 10" R M L at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.
Dress Khaki and Helmets.

INSTRUCTIONS 77.

There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of No 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a m
Thursday and Saturday excepted.

78 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class Firing Practice and Revolver practice for Officers on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next, the 25th instant commencing at 7 a.m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

Parel, November 19.

The following programme for week ending Saturday 24th instant is published for information :—

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION 244.

Monday 19th Nov 2 train C and D Coy Santa Cruz Class Firing.
II 19th Nov 4-30 p.m. A and H Coy Recruits, Parel, Training Manual 1905 Sec 12-16, Nomenclature of rifle. during standing at ease.
Tuesday 20th Nov 2 train C and D Coy Santa Cruz Class Firing.
II 20th Nov 3-19 p.m. A Coy Santa Cruz, Training Manual 1905 Sec 37 para 4 and 5 and Infantry Training part I section 45 to 50.
III 20th Nov 4-30 p.m. A and H Coy Recruit, Parel Training Manual 1905 Sec 17-24, Nomenclature of rifle, during standing at ease.
Wednesday 21st Nov 2 train C and D Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.
II 21st Nov 3-19 p m. H and G Coy Santa Cruz, As on Tuesday.
III 21st Nov 4-30 p.m. A and H Coy Recruit, Parel, Infantry Training 1905 Sec 11 and 13-23, Nomenclature of rifle, during standing at ease.
Thursday 22nd Nov 2 train A and H Coy Santa Cruz Class Firing.
II 22nd Nov 3-19 p.m. A Coy Santa Cruz, Infantry Training 1905 Sec 76 to 86.
III 22nd Nov 4-30 p.m. A and H Coy Recruit, Parel, Infantry Training 1905 Sec 24-33, Nomenclature of rifle, during standing at ease.
Friday 23rd Nov 2 train A and H Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.
II 23rd Nov 3-19 p.m. H and G Coy Santa Cruz, as on Thursday.
III 23rd Nov 4-30 p.m. A and H Coy Recruit. Parel, Catechism on preceding weeks Instruction, by the Adjutant or Sergeant Major.
Saturday 24th Nov 2 train A and H Coy Santa Cruz, Class Firing.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION 245.

Reference to Bo No 228 dated 22nd Oct 1906. The inspection of the Ahmedabad Company by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India, is hereby cancelled.

CASUALTY 246.

Regt. No 3466 Pte R Ellwood having left By Co's service is struck off the strength of the Battalion with effect from this date

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant 1st Br. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

NOTICE.

There are two L E Match Rifles for sale, price Rs 100 and Rs 90-12-0 respectively any member wishing to purchase the same are requested to apply to the Adjutants Office. Payment should be made by suitable monthly instalments.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon. Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total	2	1	91
Total plague deaths to date	133,941		
Same date last year	2	1	95

CHOLERA.

Attacks,	Deaths,
1	0

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN BLOUSES.

BLOUSES of chiffon, lace, silk, or crepe de chine, beautifully embroidered, are being worn with the tailor-made costumes. There is, to begin with, the really simple blouse made for travelling, shopping, and general constant wear. Then there is the blouse in the same shade as the costume, but in a softer material, which carries out the idea of a three-piece gown, This blouse is trimmed with stitched and embroidered bands of the material of the coat and skirt itself. But the pretty contection in lace band-tucking, and embroidery is undoubtedly the daintiest blouse of all. Narrow lace is dainty, and finishes a blouse most attractively. Valenciennes is employed in great quantities, and is perhaps the most popular, but Cluny and Irish lace are all used. Two kinds of lace are frequently combined on a blouse, Irish and Valenciennes making a particularly good contrast, Embroidery is generally confined to the front and cuffs of the blouse, with a narrow strip for the collar. Short sleeves are preferred on the dressy blouse, and the high collars remain in favour.

GOLD LACE AND EMBROIDERY.

Gold and silver thread embroideries make effective trimming, and are used frequently on blouses, unless for some reason they do not tone with the coat and skirt. A bolero of lace over a chiffon or silk foundation is always dainty, and a tracing of gold thread on the lace gives a pretty finish. Gold lace edging is one of the newest ideas, and it is in little touches like this that originality is secured. Many blouses have sleeves entirely of net or lace, dyed to match the blouses silk or crepe de chine, and the blouse material enters into the sleeve only in bands of folds. One tone blouse of net, chiffon, cloth, silk, and crepe de chine are to be seen in grey, green, brown, and red, and are ornamented by embroideries in self colour, a relieving note of cream or white being introduced next the face, and as a finish to the short sleeves. Heavy chiffon over silk makes a pretty blouse, with bands and motifs of silk to match inserted. A pretty blouse was of Brussels net over silk with small bands of violet velvet as pipings. Chenille is frequently introduced, and there are many effective embroideries done on tulle or net. Chenille as a lattice-work trimming is extremely pretty. Chenille and bead embroidery are often combined. A pretty blouse in pale blue crepe de chine was trimmed with bands and motifs of creamy Venetian lace, whose design was emphasized by embroidery in bnle chenille. Hand-painted chiffon over silk in the same shade as the painted design is very pretty finished with small folds of the silk and little bows. Black silk in the rich and heavy qualities of the bygone days is now decidedly in vogue for skirt-blouses.

ECRU CLOTH.

Ecru-coloured cloth is one of the newest ideas, and is being succesfully used in combination with dull gold panne. A pretty dress in this material had a plain skirt, which hung from the waist in clinging curves and folds of the most simple description. The bodice had narrow pipings of the panne, and a vest of the panne was covered with cream net with lace edgings. The short sleeves fell over a close-fitting inner cuff of lace held by three narrow folds of the panne. But the characteristic feature of the gown was the heavy embroidery in soft ivory which beautified the cloth of the bodice. The colour of the panne was brought out by a narrow frilling of ecru ribbon along the edges of the pipings of panne, and in the use of small dull gold buttons. With the long shoulder line V-shaped vests are very desirable in some of the new bodices, Flat drapery starting on the shoulders either crosses in surplice fashion very low in the front or ends without crossing at the waist line. The vest is filled in with heavy embroidery velvet, or chiffon, and very often Brussels net. Silky braid gives an embroidery effect heavier than floss silk, and is so soft, narrow, fine, and supple that at a distance it can hardly be classified as braid. This luster embroidery is being used largely in Paris, and it is almost invariably worn on net, and sometimes in combination with hand embroidery of a less bold design. A grown of smoke-grey broad-cloth had facings of pale green embroidered in black and white and was trimmed with velvet a shade darker than the materials. Worn with this gown was a hat of the velvet, with a large ostrich plume. A touch of colour was introduced by way of contrast in the form of a large white gardenia, with green leaves in folds of tulle, half hidden under the ostrich plume. A pretty brown taffetas gown was trimmed with bands of cloth applied in a plaided design around the foot of the skirt in an embroidered circle square.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 22.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1426-06—Thakurdas and Co—Roshintulla Dada vs N C Macleod—Payne and Co.—Partheard
1436-06—Thakurdas and Co—Raoji Vinaykrao J Shunkersett vs Janardhan Bhasker Khunderao S and L.
1439—Crowford and Co The Bombay Co, Ld vs Maganlal Vijbhukhandas Kanga and P
1441—Hiralal and T Mody Musor Yacub vs Manilal Ajitrai Dewan Bhaishanker, K and G
1321-06—Hiralal and T Gangaram Rawji vs Monanlal Curson and others—Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Contested Chamber Matters,
For further argument and evidence.

565-01—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and others vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulally and others vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulally and others—Ardeshir H D and Co N and H and Co and Mirza and M
Testamentary Suit to speak to the minutes of the order.
20-05—Smetham B and N—Jacob Gool Mahomed and another vs Jacob Hajee Essa and others Magan.lal J and G
43-06—Unwalla and P—The firm of Madhowjee Tarachand vs Thuckar Goculdas Bhamo Bhaishanker K and G
15-582-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Nanjee Goculdas vs Tarachad Nagerdas and another—Unwalla and B

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

831-05—Festonjee R and K—Bhikaji Framjee Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Mathoobhoy and another—Crawford B and Co and M R Vakil and and another—Partheard.

For review of Judgement.

893-05—Hiralal and T—Bai Jainabai widow another vs Rastibai widow and another—Payne and Co
331-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Haridas vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha and others—Capt and V
For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report,
251-00—Little and Co—Raghowji Vijpal vs Narandas Permanand Hiralal and S.
177-05—Khunderao L and S Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Balkissondas Narsindas and others.

Long Causes.

794-05—Haralal and T—Hurgovandas Ghelabhai and others vs Gopaldas Ranchordas—Mehta and D—For postponment.
546-05—Dikshit, D and S—Shankernath Gurukassnathh vs Chambelinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N.
561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V.
856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhat dhai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadbalay—Chitnis and M.
824—04—Little and Co—Gangabhai vs Vusoojee Narowjee—Bhaishanker K and G.
230-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gungaram vs Hanse Morarji—Payne and Co
129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vulabhdas Khimji vs Cullianji Jairam and others—D D and S and C M and K S G.
107-06—Dharamsey and Co Valli Mahomed Haji Bawan Haji vs Gunny Baji Currim—M J and M.
193-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Goolam Hassum Alloobhoy Moosraj vs Essoffally Kikabhoy—Bhaishanker K and G
361-04—In person—Loombo Senaji and others vs Heera Roopaji Maganlal J and G
399-06—Jehangir and S—Ruttonbai widow vs Mahomed Ismail Munshi—Chitnis and M
681-05—Sorabjee and J—Sakinaboo widow vs Ahmedally Moosobhai and others—Ardesher H D and Co
108-04—Maganlal J and G—Narbada and anther vs—G Madhowjee and other—Smetham B and N

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For decree absolute.

346-06—Wadia G and Co—Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Readymoney and others vs Ahmed Oosman

To speak to the minutes of decree.

432-06—Jehangir and S—Ashebai widow vs Abdalla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—Thakurdas and Co—Captain and V

For hearing exceptions on Commissioners Report.

438-05—Hiralal and T—Nagardas Pitamber and anothe vs Pitamber Vundravan and others—Captain and V and H and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

560-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shiraji vs Pestonji Framji Talati—Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.
50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Kaniram vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.
638-01—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia.
773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and others—C and Vaidya.
687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.
109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Looverjee vs Jethabha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co
566-04—N R Vakil—Bai Batanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.
513-0420007—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.
122-06—Khanderao and L—Vedibai Gowribai widow—K J Billimoria.
108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakai.
392-03—Payne and Co—Aishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and B and M J and Mehta and T D and Co.
123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Meya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonio Miguel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co.
327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasonalli Mahomedalli and others vs Esmailjee Sulleman jee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.
322-06—Walji K—Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed vs Mahadeo Venayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co.
770-01—Bicknell M and R Lockmidas Valji vs Baiganga bai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L O and E W and G.
62-06—Mulla and M— Virji Ramdass and another vs Umersey Ramdass and another—Mulgee and R M and K
141-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Virlli Mahomed vs Pestonjee Jehangeer Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K
902-05—Chitdis M and Dayabhai Tapidas vs Chunilal Hargowan Alias Chumilal Dhamoderdas—Tyabjee—D and Co and S B and N
541-06—Captain and V—Munibai widow vs Dayal Muljee—Bhaishanker K and G.
93-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Craigie L and O, E G W and Co,



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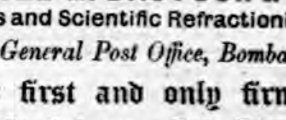


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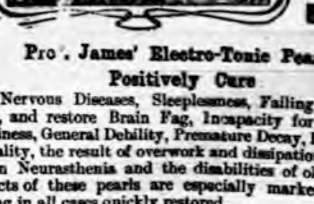


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BY THE WAY.

STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE.

THERE are several well-known instances of strangers intruding on the floor of the House writes "S. L. H., in M. A. P., and there has been one case of a gentleman from Bermuda actually voting in a division. This was on February 11th, 1771, and the visitor voted with the "noes"—but was detected almost instantly. All that he had to endure was a reprimand from the Speaker with a caution "not to be guilty of the like offence again." But so recently as 1875—only about a generation ago—two happy unconscious "stranger" gentlemen sat among the members for more than half-an-hour, wearing their hats, and enjoying the privilege of joining in the groans or leading the cheers as they liked. They also were locked in when a division was called, but then came their detection, they were bundled upstairs into a gallery during the division, and afterwards the enormity of their offence was pointed out, but as they had erred in ignorance they were allowed to go. Only about six years ago I saw two fair strangers intruding on the floor for about half a minute. They were two young Indies in charming white costumes. They were being piloted by a member to a little window just outside the doors of the House—a window through which lady visitors are allowed to peep two at a time, and as the member was delayed for a moment the ladies stepped into the House in all innocence. A fat attendant near the door leapt nearly two feet in the air with horrified amazement when he saw them and in next to no time they were out again, reminding one of the snow-fall in the—"a moment white, then gone for ever!"

THE SUFFRAGETTES IN ART.

It has sometimes occurred to me of late that if a couple of active and determined lady suffragists were to induce some innocent member to lead them to that window for the usual peep at the House they could immortalise themselves in two minutes. All they would have to do would be to give the member a sudden push, then dart straight up the centre of the floor, snatch the mace from the table, and address a few pointed remarks to the astounded House. I hope the authorities will not suppose that I am advising anyone to commit so monstrous a breach of privilege, for by pointing out the possibility of such an act I am worning the authorities of what could take place. And the history of Parliament has shown before to-day that when ladies mean business they do not stick at trifles. When I saw those energetic ladies the other day borne away struggling in the arms of the police I was reminded of some picture there is showing how the daughters of the Sabines were carried off in the arms of the lawless Romans—and it struck me that a mural painting might added to the others which adorn the walls at Westminster, depicting Inspector Scastlebury and his merry men struggling with the suffragettes.

LADIES VERSUS LORDS.

And here let me say that the word "unprecedented" which has been so freely applied to this scene is not so applicable as some people may suppose. Women have on previous occasions asserted themselves with more disorder and with more effect than was displayed the other day. It was in 1738 that the House of Lords was besieged by the ladies, and after a prolonged resistance the ladies captured the place and celebrated their victory in a most uproarious manner. Let me recall that famous incident, an incident which just now may well interest both the ladies who wish to get in and the authorities who wish to keep them out. In 1738 the attacking force was made up of peeresses, and they were led by a couple of duchess, the Duchess of Queensberry and the Duchess of Ancaster. The Lord Chancellor had decided that they should not come in; they, on the other hand, swore that they would. And when I say "swore," I use the word in its literal sense, for when the Duchess of Queensberry snapped her fingers at the Lord Chancellor and described him as a "mere lawyer," the answer given was that "By God they shall not come in." Then, according to Lady Mary Wortley Montague's account, Her Grace, with a noble warmth, answered by God they would come in, in spite of the Lord Chancellor and of the whole House, and then began a scene to which that much enduring word "unprecedented" could be properly applied.

AN INCREDIBLE SCENE.

It seems almost incredible, but more than one contemporary account relates the fact that from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon the band of determined ladies stood at the door of the House trying to get in. Nor did they seek to conquer by a pathetic display of patience—nothing of the sort. For it is on record that during nearly the whole time, without but little intermission, they "played volleys of thumps, kicks, and raps against the door, with so much violence that the speakers in the House where scarce heard." What a scene we have here! Imagine her Grace of Queensberry or of Ancaster taking a running kick at the door of the House of Lords, while countesses and others thumped away like the man who bangs the big drum in Sousa's band. Hour after hour this din was kept up, while the peers, trusting to their wooden defence, sat within trying to conduct a debate, and perhaps some of them wondering how they would explain matters when they reached home.

A LESSON

At last it appeared to the attacking party that force was no remedy, and that they were wasting energy and time in thumping and kicking; and here comes the climax of the whole affair. Let mere man who thinks he can outwit or overpower roused and determined woman note what followed, and learn a lesson from history. For that charming writer Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who appears to have taken the utmost delight in relating the incident, states that the two duchesses, "very well apprised of the use of stratagems in war," commanded a dead silence of half an hour. Man, proud man, will feel inclined to snigger at the mere idea, and will, perhaps, suggest that half an hour's silence in a group of excited women is not within the range of practical politics or tactics. But man, proud man, is apt to make mistakes and to suffer for them, as the sequel shows. I know not which to admire the more—the magnificent influence which the leaders had with their followers, or the splendid discipline and self-restraint shown by those followers. For that half-hour was passed in dead silence—note that, foolish and selfconfident man.

THE MULE'S AVERSION TO THE DONKEY.

The oddest thing about a mule is this,—he loathes a donkey. On a donkey he will commit the most unprovoked assault. Feeling himself to be a horse gone wrong, he bitterly resents any reminder of that dark stigma on his birth which he so deeply deplores. His coat is not the donkey's coat, his tail is not the donkey's tail. His song, though not the music of his dam, is far removed from that of his detested sire. But there is no getting over those ears. Palpable symbols of a proud beast's shame, they rise erectile, not to be ignored, and deliberately, coarsely, not only to thrust them upon his notice but actually to employ them as engines for his discomfiture, is both physically painful and in deplorable taste. We might at least pretend not to notice them.—From "Our Friend the Mule," by J. K. in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE IRISH.

From the time of the Drapier correspondence onward he was the most powerful man in the country. Medals were struck in his honour; his portrait was everywhere for sale; civic corporations received him with public homage; as he walked the streets all heads were uncovered. The denizens of Kevin Street, no less than the members of the Government, waited on his will. It is told that a crowd being gathered on one occasion in front of the Cathedral to observe an eclipse, they were dispersed by the message that by the Dean's orders the eclipse would be postponed. And—to go from Kevin Street to the Castle—when in after days people asked Lord Carteret how he had governed Ireland, his answer was merely that he "had pleased Dr. Swift."—From "Dean Swife in Dublin," by J. H. Bernard, Dean of St Fatrick's, in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

THE GRAND DUKES OF AMERICA.

In Moneyhof, proud citadel,
Our Grand Dukes sit conspiring.
They know the people's weakness well,
They plot and scourge, they buy and sell
With energy untiring.

The Grand Duke Steel and the Grand Duke Coal,
The Grand Duke Beef with the hard, hard soul,
And swelled with the might of his tribute rich,
The Grand Duke Standardoilovitch.

At Moneyhof the courtiers kneel,
In servile adulation:
Beneath the heavy Ducal heel
The weaker starve, the baser steal,
The bolder loot the nation.

When the north winds hoot from the boreal Pole
You pay the tax of the Grand Duke Coal,
And few are spared from the greedy itch
Of the Grand Duke Standardoilovitch.

In Moneyhof the tyrants heed
No morals or condition.
The people groan, the people bleed—
What matter, if they only feed
The Money Proposition?

The Grand Duke Beef, when whims dictate
Serenely robs the workman's plate,
Then pools the boodle to enrich
The Grand Duke Standardoilovitch.

Not in St. Petersburg alone
Do leeches have their inning
While Cossacksraid and peasants groan—
We have some Gran l Dukes of our own
That need a little thinning:

The Grand Duke Steel and the Grand Duke Coal,
The Grand Duke Beef with the food-control,
And swelled with might of his tribute rich,
The Grand Duke Standardoilovitch.

—*Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.*

MEN AND MATTERS.

A FEW days ago we referred to some curious hints sent us by a correspondent in connection with the Eighty Club. The following passage in the current number of the "National Review" seems to bear upon the subject:—"The British public will probably never learn the full unbowdlerised details of the visit of the Eighty Club to Budapest but unless rumour is an unusually lying jade some of our Liberal friends, in their passionate desire to establish a union of hearts between the Hungarian and British nations, somewhat forgot themselves, and afforded scope to local caricaturists which would entertain rather than edify their fellow-members, were they reproducible in this cotintry."

The Eighty Club is so prominent a champion of those principles which, as we are so often told, have their roots in a refined and sublimated Puritanism that nothing which concerns the behaviour of its members towards the affectionate inhabitants of the Hungarian capital is without interest. We are bound to say that the story of the visit grows in wonder as we investigate it, but we hope that the full details, with the names of the gentlemen who were the principal heroes of it will shortly be available. It appears to be quite a romance in real life.

With all the enthusiasm of the pervert, Lord Grimthorpe has been incurring a whole pile of penalties by forgetting in his eagerness to vote with the Radical Government, to go through the necessary forms of taking the oath as a peer of the realm. Three other peers have also been guilty of this curious exhibition of forgetfulness; but Lord Grimthorpe, who as Mr. Beckett, was one of the small band of Unionist malcontents who sought publicity in the closing days of the last Parliament, has already incurred penalties amounting to £8,500. The House of Lords is, however, very indulgent to the inexperienced, and Lord Grimthorpe is likely to suffer no more trouble than the loss of the votes so injudiciously cast against his former friends.

In connection with the death of Archduke Otto, second nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph, it is interesting to take note of the curious chain of succession to the throne of Austria. When Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who was heir to the throne after the death of Prince Rudolph, contrasted a morganatic marriage with the Countess Chotek, and so lost the right of transmitting the succession, Archduke Otto, became heir-presumptive. It was soon evident, however, that if ever he came into the order of succession, he would be forced to renounce it in favour of his son Archduke Karl, now 19. Thus it comes about that while the present Emperor was the nephew of the Emperor Ferdinand, he will in all probability be succeeded by Archduke Franz Ferdinand, his nephew, and he in turn by his nephew Franz.

It would be a good thing of statesmen generally were to follow the example of the late Duke of Rutland with regard to the confidential State papers remaining in their custody up to the end of their lives. He has directed his heir to destroy all which he considers ought not to be kept, and to hand the rest to the various departments with which they are concerned. For the purposes of the historian this is certainly better than keeping then in the family, and it is a tolerably sufficient security that, in any circumstances, they will not fall into improper hands.

Once more they oyster is suspect, but this time it is the Dutch and not the native variety which is causing anxiety. From Brussels, Ghent, and The Hague come reports of many cases of illness, and the Dutch Government has gone to the length of warning the public against purchasing Dutch oysters without certificates of origin. According to the Antwerp correspondent of the "Telegraph," the doctors warn persons against eating oysters until frost sets in, as the mild autumn season quickly spoils the bed oysters as soon as they are opened, a fact which our own restaurateurs would do well to remember. At public dinners in this country the oysters are often placed on the table long before the guests are summoned to the meal.

The Darwinian theory is now so generally accepted in its main details that the discovery of one of the missing links in the chain of evolution would be regarded as little more than an interesting piece of news. The reported discovery, therefore, of a connecting link between man and ape at Port Darwin will not cause the sensation which it would have done a generation ago, even if the details to hand receive full corroboration. The seal "missing link," the existence of which has been so strenuously insisted upon by Hoeckel and as fiercely denied by other biologists, as that connecting the organic world with the morganic. Its discovery, which has been so often announced, but never yet proved, as in the case of Mr. Burke's famous radiobes, would cause an unparalleled sensation throughout the world of science.

King Edward's recent motor accident when his car knocked down a man on the way to Newmarket, was the first His Majesty had experienced during the six years he has been a motorist. The King ordered his first car in the spring of 1900, and so carefully has he been driven since then that no mishaps have occurred. Of course, he has not escaped ordinary breakdowns. One day last year his car came to a sudden stop in Richmond Park, and the great crowd which promptly assembled enjoyed the agreeable spectacle of the King instructing his chauffeur how to deal with the breakdown, and showing in a number of ways his intimate knowledge of motor-car mechanism.

His Majesty's immunity from accident is owing as much to his own discretion in driving as to the abilities of his chauffeurs. Mr. Oliver Station, who taught the King cycling, also instructed him in the science of automobilism, and Well has the royal pupil justified his teacher's care. His Majesty's car seldom exceeds the twenty miles an hour limit, although he is subject to no speed regulations. His explicit instructions are that a moderate pace mus be observed in passing through towns or villages. Yet he is not averse to speed on a long journey with an open highway before him. For such journeys he reserves his powerful Mercedes, which can do between forty and fifty miles an hour.

King Frederick The Eighth Of Denmark is the sixth European sovereign to receive an honorary appointment in British Army. Early in October Lieutenant-Colonel Danglish, of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, accompanied by Captain and Adjutant Hickman, will journey to Compenhagen to convey to His Majesty his commission as Colonel-in-Chief of the Buffs—another example of King Edward's tactful diplomacy. The other rulers who have been similarly honoured are the Emperor of Austria, Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards; the Emperor or Germany, 1st Royal Dragoons; the Tsar of Russia, the Scots Greys; the King of Spain, the 16th Lancers; and the King of Portugal, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The Buffs, which is one of the oldest corps in the Army, traces its formation to the days of Elizabeth, when it was evolved from the train bands of the City Guilds. It is because of this ancient connection with the capital that it has the privilege, with the Grenadiers, the Fusiliers, the Maoines, and the Royal Artillery Company, of marching through the City of London with fixed bayonets, bating drums and flying colours.

The King of Denmark is a man of such strong character and advanced views that he was often carried into conflict with the late King, although his pronounced opinions never disturbed the harmony that always existed between them. He takes a keen but impartial interest in the politics of his country and enjoys nothing so much as a friendly argument with the editors of the leading political organs, whom he invites to the castle for the purpose. He is jocularly known as "the Editor's Terror," because he so frequently catches his visitors mapping. He will stand with his back to the fire or walk up and down the room while he liscusses the political issues of the day with some editorial guest whom he desires to give a candid criticism on some debatable point. The unsuspecting editor promptly lays down the political law while the King listens attentively. The dissertation finished, His Majesty turns to a bookshelf, and, taking down a large scrapbook, gravely proceeds to read the printed leaders of some previous issue of the editor's journal, probably expressing diametrically opposite views. He seems to enjoy keeping editors consistent by means of these "warm quarters of an hour."

DETAILS have reached London of the disappearance in the post of a letter containing £4,000 in Egyptian bank-notes of large denomination. It is stated that on October 12 the letter was handed by and official of a bank to the post-office in Alexandria for registration and transmission to the business firm at Benha, a town situated a little to the North of Cairo. Since that date nothing has been heard of the package, and the only explanation given by the post-office is that it must have been stolen.

A WEARY-LOOKING youth began to play a piano organ in Woburn place, and two small girls with him started to dance. No one took any notice, until a number of young men from an adjacent boarding house came out and insisted upon taking their turn at the handle. It was dinner time, and in a little while people from the other boarding houses gathered about the amateurs. The young men played wildly and jerkily, and the girls did their best to keep in step. Ladies at the open windows shouted encouragement. The owner of the organ went round with his hat, and before he and the girls were "moved on" had collected many more coppers than he had expected.

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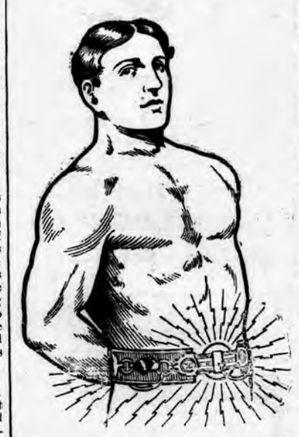
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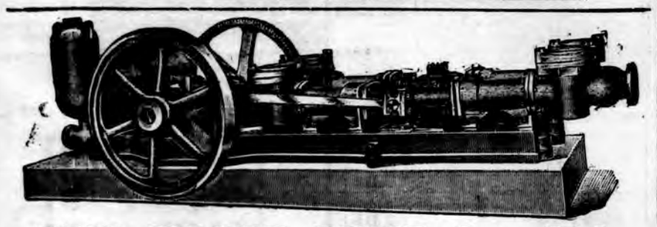
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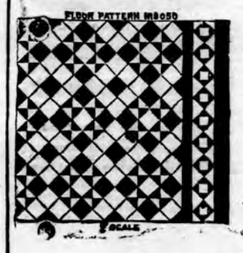
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